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IZVESTIYA VIEWS WESTERN STANCE AT MBFR TALKS

PM261019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Sibirtsev article under the rubric "At the Vienna Talks": "The West's Negative Stance"]

[Text] Long before the FRG representative, as the 27th round of the Vienna talks was drawing to a close, officially submitted a draft treaty on reducing armed forces in central Europe on behalf of the Western participants, Western propaganda had begun to publish inflated reports to the effect that the United States and its allies were preparing to put forward proposals intended to "revitalize" the talks. Official circles in Western capitals, diplomats and, in their wake, the press loudly advertised the West's "new approach" to the Vienna talks and talked about Washington's "activeness" on all salients of disarmament policy.

The pattern of this reasoning was comparatively simple. The United States, it was asserted in the West, had submitted the "zero option" at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and resumed strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union; and now, on its initiative, a draft had been prepared for a "Treaty on Mutual Armed Forces Reduction and Related Measures in Central Europe." Both the press and the Western participants in the talks themselves unashamedly presented this document as being all but the best, only possible means of advancing the cause of mutual arms and armed forces reduction in central Europe. It was asserted that the Western draft was a "better basis" for talks than the draft agreement proposed by the socialist countries.

These assertions are pretentious and groundless. In order to form an objective idea of the drafts, what is needed is not rhetoric, but unprejudiced comparison. This can be done if objective criteria form the basis of such a comparison. First, which draft is more in accord with the declared aims of the talks and their fundamental principle -- the principle of equal security of the sides? Which draft takes into greater account the positions of all the participants?

The aims of the talks were formulated in the concluding communique of the 1973 preparatory consultations and approved by the governments of the countries represented at the talks. Mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe -- that is the talks' clear, specific task.

The socialist countries' position is entirely in accordance with this. For instance, their proposals for the initial stage of reductions provide for a reduction both in armed forces and in armaments and for related measures for verification of fulfillment of the agreement. Under the socialist countries' draft, at the first stage the Soviet Union reduces its servicemen by 20,000, and the United States by 13,000. Troops are withdrawn from the region of reductions together with their related arms. The proposed verification measures are strictly in accord with the nature and volume of the reductions.

And in what way is the fundamental task of the talks taken into account in the Western draft? Not only does it not accord with that task, it actually revises its main aspects. To start with, the Western draft lacks the most important component constituting the core of the talks -- the commitment to arms reduction. Of course, this is not due to forgetfulness or to any technical misunderstanding. No, it is the logical development of the West's stance in recent years, since its December (1979) proposals. At that time the Western side removed this question from the first stage, vaguely hinting at the possibility of its examination at the second stage. Now the West entirely removes the question of arms reduction.

Could a more cavalier attitude to the talks be imagined? Probably not. The NATO countries would like to make a farce of the resolution of such a burning, crucial problem as the reduction of armed forces and armaments. Indeed, the NATO armies' servicemen, on the basis of the Western proposals, would leave the region of reductions traveling light, taking only their kit bags. They would not even have the right to take their rifles and submachineguns, not to mention the fact that all the Western combat hardware and armaments would remain in central Europe.

At the same time, it is obvious that the exclusion of armaments from a future agreement would evidently reduce its effectiveness as an instrument of lessening the dangerous concentration of troops and armaments in the center of the European Continent.

There is even less truth in the Western representatives' statements to the effect that the East gave a chilly reception to their 1975 proposal on the mutual reduction of certain types of armaments and that they were forced to withdraw it. In fact the West itself hurriedly withdrew this proposal after the possibility of an agreement on this question began to emerge -- realistically to emerge.

One more Western argument. It is stated that it is allegedly disadvantageous to the NATO countries to withdraw armaments from the region of reduction, since the United States and the USSR are not at the same distance form that region. It is inappropriate to complain about geography -- that cannot be changed, the more so as geographical differences were taken into account when the region of reduction was defined.

And one more important question. The West has raised its hand against the mandate of the talks. It is well known that by their very definition, the region of application of the comcomitant measures must be identical with the region of reduction of armed forces and armaments. And this is logical: After all, verification measures must be applied where the reductions take place. For a long time the Western representatives themselves did not dispute this tenet. Then they changed their view, proposing that the sphere of operation of certain measures be extended far beyond the bounds of the agreed region of reductions. They enshrined this line in their July draft.

After all this, it can hardly be asserted, as the West asserts, that the draft it submitted at the end of the 27th round of the talks accords with the task of really reducing military confrontation in central Europe.

Furthermore, the Warsaw Pact countries' document is in strict accordance with the principles of nondetriment to either side's security. The Western draft frequently errs against the principle of equivalence, of identicalness of commitments. Why, for instance, must the socialist countries reduce their troop numbers on an incomparably greater scale than NATO? Why must the Soviet Union withdraw its troops by whole divisions, while the United States withdraws 2/3 of them by units and subunits (and it is not known what units and subunits, but in any case not brigades) and the remaining 1/3 as individual servicemen. When such questions are put to the Western participants, they try to explain these asymmetrical commitments once again in terms of the different distances between the United States and the USSR and the region of reductions.

It is common knowledge that if sides are to achieve any goal at talks, each of them must go part way. On acquaintance with the socialist countries' draft, one may say that they have gone more than halfway. They have agreed to the West's proposal for the volume of American reductions at the first stage; they have accepted the Western idea of a collective freeze on the number of troops between stages; they have proposed only to limit the numerical strength of air forces, in view of the fact that the West objected to reductions here; they have taken into account the Western partners' opinion on the question of maintaining equal collective levels after the completion of reductions; and, finally, the Western side's views on the nature of verification measures have been taken into account to a reasonable extent.

And how has the West responded? In essence, only on one question has it taken a timid step toward the socialist countries: Instead of their former vague statements -- which were not binding in terms of international law -- the Western participants have now agreed to state in an agreement that they will contribute to the reductions. But the specific quotas for reductions by each of them will be determined by an internal decision among the NATO allies, and not by the treaty itself.

One more fact is worth mentioning. The socialist countries do not make the signing of an agreement conditional on any preliminary conditions -- political, military or legal. The NATO countries do put forward such preliminary conditions. They declare that data on the numerical strength of the participants' troops must be agreed before the conclusion of a treaty. It must be noted that here their demands have clearly increased. Formerly they insisted on ascertaining numerical information on Soviet and American troops; now this applies to the troops of all the direct participants in the talks. In a word, the statistical jungle is now becoming still more impassable.

To sum up, one may say: The Western draft is very far from what is needed for an agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Does this mean that the situation at the talks is hopeless? No. The Eastern side's draft offers good pointers for a future agreement. The socialist countries are carrying out active, fruitful work with the aim of achieving real progress at the talks. With their draft they lifted the talks to a qualitatively new level. After its submission it became obvious that the time for general discussions has passed and the time has now come for the practical preparation of the agreement itself. Whatever Western representatives may say, objectively the situation at the talks is such that it was the socialist countries' initiative that spurred the West into putting forward its own draft treaty.

The task facing the Vienna talks at their present stage is clear. It is necessary to waste no time in embarking on the formulation of the text of a future agreement which, without detriment to either side, would lay practical foundations for progress toward a reduction in the high concentratinon of troops and armaments in central Europe .

OLIN ON NATO COMMANDER'S MISLEADING OF PUBLIC

LD251312 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] The commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces, U.S. General Bernard Rogers, has said in an interview for DER SPIEGEL magazine that West Europeans ought to have a deeper sense of the danger posed by medium-range missiles. Now a comment by Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

It may look odd that General Rogers considers West Europeans so carefree. He must have noticed, of course, the massive action of the recent months involving thousands pressing demands for NATO to abandon its plans for the deployment in their countries of late model U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles -- Pershing-II and cruise missiles. But it turns out that it is this action that rubbed General Rogers the wrong way. So he aimed to readdress the protest of the antiwar movement to the Soviet Union by presenting it as the one who is to blame for the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The general resorted to this gambit: He ordered to get hold of photographs of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles and publish them in the press. According to the general the West European public as soon as it sees the pictures will take to the streets right away with the slogans in support of Pershing-II and Tomahawks. It is to be supposed that General Rogers took steps to prevent press leaks about the fact that Soviet SS-20 missiles were deployed as a means of counteraction to NATO nuclear systems targeted on the USSR and other socialist countries.

This was a retaliatory step in the interests of evening out the strategic balance of forces in Europe. It is this equivalence that has created a real premise for a countdown which could have led up to a full elimination of all medium-range nuclear systems in Europe.

General Rogers obviously does not want that, and that is why he is out to keep people in the dark about the Soviet Union's substantive steps towards progress on the talks on nuclear arms in Europe. But it is common knowledge nonetheless that the Soviet Union stopped, on a unilateral basis, the deployment of medium-range missiles in its European part. Moreover, it started to reduce them and does not deploy such missiles within reach of West European countries.

The Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty act in such a way as to appeal to the commonsense and reason of millions of people who understand that the threat of nuclear destruction can be averted only through a reduction and scrubbing out of nucelar arsenals and not through their further buildup, the way Washington and NATO strategy makers maintain it. As to General Rogers, his saving grace is that he has done quite a bit for West Europeans to be awake to the cliff-hanger of danger. He was actively involved in the plans to bring new U.S. missiles on the Continent, and also in the plans for a first nuclear strike, limited nuclear war and other projects meant to make West Europeans Washington's nuclear hostages.

SOLTAN ON PEACE MOVEMENT, U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD261846 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Antiwar demonstrations, meetings and marches are continuing in the countries of Western Europe. Their main aim is to rid the European Continent of nuclear weapons. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Soltan writes in this connection:

One can easily understand the alarm of the Europeans. Under the Washington military doctrine they are to be no more than pawns who deserve no better lot than to burn in the fire of nuclear explosions. The Pentagon strategists regard Europe as the most probable theater of military operations, where nuclear weapons could be used either in the so-called preemptive or demonstrative strikes, or on a bigger scale in a so-called limited nuclear war, which Washington is now advocating. The United States is not only working out detailed plans for such a war, not only holding exercises closely imitating real military operations, but is producing corresponding weapons on a big scale. Already next year the United States intends to deploy some 600 more medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which is already filled to the brink with American nuclear arms.

Neutron and chemical weapons are being prepared for Europe. American and NATO troops are being moved to the borders with the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. A nuclear war is knocking at the door of the Europeans -- but is it only their home? Sometimes you can hear how naive people living in other places say that they have their own problems and that Europe is far away and if something happens there it won't concern them. But that is a very dangerous misunderstanding. Even if there is an exchange of nuclear strikes only in the Northern Hemisphere, that, as American scientists have calculated, would mean that at least 1/3 of the radioactive fallout will penetrate the Southern Hemisphere and bring death to everything living. The ozone layer in the atmosphere of the earth will be upset, and that layer protects life from the deadly ultraviolet radiation, and that is what only a limited nuclear war will cause.

But the fact is that it is impossible to limit a nuclear escalation. That is why it is so very important for everyone to ensure nuclear disarmament in Europe, where the danger of such a conflict is the biggest. At present this is a key issue in preventing the growing threat of a world nuclear missile war, and as Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov in a recent interview for the Soviet news agency TASS confirmed once again, the USSR is ready for ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

And that readiness is backed with concrete proposals advanced at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva which, because of the negative stand of the United States, are failing to make any progress.

Europe is the birthplace of relaxation of tension, and it can give a new strong and stable impetus to the process, and everyone will gain from that. The way to that is through keeping the military balance at the lowest possible arms levels. Such is that constructive approach of the Soviet Union towards nuclear disarmament on the whole and nuclear relaxation in Europe, in particular.

WESTERN MEDIA CAMPAIGNS AGAINST PEACE MOVEMENT

LD251736 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The tales about the "hand of Moscow" alleged to "direct and finance" the anti-war movement in the West, presenting the movement as a "vehicle of the Kremlin" were rather widespread two to three years ago. But now that the anti-war movement in Western Europe and America has gained a truly massive scale, now that hundreds of thousands and millions of people are protesting against the threat of a nuclear death, the absurdity of such tales has become too evident. And even no other than Henry Kissinger, a former U.S. presidential national security adviser, whom it is impossible to suspect of sympathising with communists, has said in an interview that he doesn't believe the pacifist movement is being directed by the Soviet Union.

And still, Western mass media, in trying to discredit the mounting anti-war movement, time and again produce from their old arsenals of anti-Soviet propaganda some old fables. And the newspaper THE TIMES of London, among others, has failed to show any scruples in this respect.

In its August 24 issue it carries an article about how the "campaign for nuclear disarmament" "is serving the Russians." The article alleges that this British anti-nuclear organisation, like the anti-war movement as a whole, "serves Soviet interests."

What is surprising is the logic of the article: If the communists support the peace movement, it means it "serves the political ends of the Soviet Union." But are the author of the article and THE TIMES editors genuinely unaware of the fact that taking part in the massive peace marches underway these days on the British Isles are, besides the Communists, Labourites, Social Democrats and representatives of trade union, women's and youth organisations? Is the author of the article not aware of the fact that the recent congresses of the Labour and the Liberal Parties as well as the British Congress of Trade Unions have actually expressed their support for the principal objectives of the anti-war movement and, among other things, against the deployment in Britain of new American nuclear missiles? Or, perhaps he is labouring under the illusion that the above parties are directed by "Kremlin agents?"

But, of course, the problem does not lie in some alleged "schemes of Moscow." The rising anti-war movement is quite a natural reaction of millions of people to the growing threat of a nuclear war as a result of the dangerous militarist policies by the USA and NATO. With the peoples of Western Europe, the sense of the reality of this danger is associated with the U.S. doctrine of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars, with plans of "preemptive" or "demonstration" nuclear blows, with Washington's rejection of the SALT-II treaty and, of course, with plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in some of the NATO countries The aggressive, warlike course of the Reagan administration which strives for a nuclear superiority and engages in nuclear brinkmanship -- this is the genuine, objective cause underlying the unheard of growth of the anti-war movement.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE AIDE VIEWS PEACE MARCH

PM241351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by O. Kharkhradin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Joint Efforts Are Essential"]

[Excerpts] I have talked with many participants in the Peace March. They were people of different political views, different religions and different professions and ages. But they were all united by the sincere desire to eliminate the threat of a nuclear missile war and preserve peace. Before the start of the march, the bourgeois mass media mounted an intensive propaganda attack against its Western participants. They were intimidated with the specter of "disguised KGB agents and policemen," "arrests," "exile to Siberia" and other anti-Soviet rubbish designed to sow distrust and hostility toward the citizens of the socialist countries.

This unseemly campaign failed totally. The foreign peace supporters who visited our country were persuaded that the Soviet people, who endured such sufferings during World War II, do indeed want to preserve peace and that Soviet reality in no way resembles that depicted by the monopolies' loyal servant -- the bourgeois press. The Peace March-82 participants frequently expressed, in talks with the author of these lines, warm gratitude to the Soviet public for supporting the ideas of this demonstration.

Now that the participants in the Peace March-82 have returned home the need arises to consider and generalize the experience of this unprecedentedly large scale demonstration. Above all, as has already been noted, only the most impudent liars would venture to assert now that there is no mass peace movement in the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Of course, it is possible to "fail to notice" the 60 million Soviet people who took part in mass antiwar demonstrations in May and June and the hundreds of thousands of participants in the events held during the days of the Peace March-82 in the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. But the further they go the more ridiculous and stupid this "failure to observe" will appear in the eyes of the foreign peace supporters.

The key issue of the very diverse peace marches in 1982 has been the clearly expressed demand to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. Of course, the deafening impact of NATO propaganda fueling the myth of the "Soviet threat" has sometimes had its effect. However, the overwhelming majority of participants in the peace marches, despite their sometimes striking lack of information about the USSR's practical peace initiatives and the U.S. administration's position on disarmament questions, has accurately determined whence the threat to peace really stems.

Finally -- and this is perhaps particularly important -- the enormous attraction of joint actions for the various detachments of the peace movement was demonstrated. This is borne out by the proposal, unanimously approved by the peace march participants in Vienna, to set up the broad coordination of the initiatives of the most diverse antiwar organizations and movements. Soviet peace supporters consistently advocate dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation among all peace-loving forces in order to seek together the main objective -- preserving peace for the present and future generations.

SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD271412 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] A conference of socialist countries deputy foreign ministers was held in Warsaw on 25 and 26 August at the invitation of the Polish People's Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Representatives of the CEMA Secretariat also participated in the conference.

The conference participants discussed questions of the current international situation in connection with the forthcoming 37th session of the UN General Assembly. The meeting took place in a cordial and businesslike atmosphere and revealed a complete identity of views on the questions which were discussed.

BRIEFS

CEMA TRANSPORT SYMPOSIUM -- An international Symposium starts in Moscow today. Taking part in it will be specialists of motor transport and motor vehicle construction of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR and Czechoslovakia. They will set out joint forms of work in creating highly efficient motor transport technology and will work out a program of joint research in this sphere for CEMA member-countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 24 Aug 82 LD]

LOADING OF PIPELINE COMPRESSORS IN LE HAVRE

Dresser Industries Issue

LD270242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] It has already been reported that President Reagan recently decided to punish Dresser Industries and its subsidiary in France for delivering to a Soviet ship in the French port of Le Havre compressors for the Soviet gas pipeline. However, the compressors built by the American firm's subsidiary in France were loaded today for delivery to our country. This was done on the instructions of the French Government, which has ordered that the contract the firm signed with the Soviet Union be honored. The French firm was not intimidated. On your screens you see a video report on the loading of the containers in Le Havre port.

The threats to France from beyond the ocean have not abated. American diplomats have let France understand that the United States can punish it by refusing to supply some types of modern technology.

IZVESTIYA Report

LD262104 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- "The Washington administration has taken the bit in its teeth and continues to threaten with sanctions the American and West European companies involved in the 'gas-for-pipes' deal," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the clamour raised by Washington over the delivery of compressors for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline project.

The compressors, the article says, are located on the other side of the Atlantic from Washington in the French port of Le Havre and are to be loaded on a freight ship that will take them to the builders of the gas pipeline. "But the atmosphere reigning in the American corridors of power now is such that these totally peaceful machines appear to Washington to be a convenient instrument for whipping up international tension," the paper points out. "That is why Washington has raised the question of the delivery of the compressors to the level of a crisis."

"There are many," the paper writes, "who link the Washington-instigated confrontation with its West European allies with the general course of the present U.S. administration of fanning up conflicts to the utmost everywhere and of restoring the hegemonism of American business that is losing one position after another. From this point of view the political show that is being staged on the subject of the compressors appears only as a means of further increasing pressure on rivals so as to force them to accept the idea of revising the entire complex of East-West trade and economic relations on terms dictated by Washington."

FRENCH COMPANY PROTESTS PIPELINE DECISIONS

LD271012 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyuty reports: The National Manufacturers' Association which includes Dresser Industries, sent today a letter to President Reagan protesting against the administration's discriminatory measure against this company.

As is known the U.S. administration imposed a ban on the supply of equipment, technology and technical information to Dresser France, the French branch of this company, because it undertook to carry out the contract it had signed for supplying equipment for Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

Alexander Trowbridge, president of the association, said in a TASS interview that his organization was strongly against the administration's ban. He expressed conviction that the ban would have results contrary to those expected and seriously undermine the competitive opportunities of American companies in foreign markets. He said he saw no logic or common sense in the administration's decision to punish Dresser France which is operating in France and obeys French laws.

As to attempts to cause damage to the Soviet Union and hold back the construction of the gas pipeline, the Soviet Union, he said, can do well without foreign-made equipment and complete construction work by its own efforts within the time limits set.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON STATUS OF PIPELINE PROJECTS

PM261451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Will Complete All Gas Pipelines on Schedule"]

[Text] The power-worker ratio is steadily increasing in every sector of our national economy. This calls for the increasing preferential development of the country's fuel and energy complex by increasing the extraction of all fuels, above all natural gas, and improving the facilities for transporting them from the deposits to the places where they are processed and utilized. It is for this reason that our gas industry is being rapidly developed. In the first 18 months of the current 5-year plan period the sector's labor collectives extracted 712 billion cubic meters of precious raw material and fuel, much of which was in excess of the planned amount. Gas extraction in the first 6 months of this year was up 8 percent from the same period last year.

Paying tribute to the work of those employed in these sectors, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum: "The country is deeply indebted to the heroic labors of gas, oil and construction industry workers, who have made west Siberia's riches accessible. They are faced with still greater tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan -- to open up new deposits and build and commission 5 massive gas pipelines running from west Siberia to the center, as well as an export gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod. Needless to say, these construction projects are central to the 5-year plan and it is imperative that they be completed on schedule."

Many of the country's large gas pipelines start in the deposits of the Tyumen north, from where enormous quantities of precious raw material and fuel have been piped for a number of years now. Tens of thousands of kilometers of underground pipelines are already in operation. Soviet construction workers are now highly experienced in the rapid construction of ultralong-distance gas pipelines, the likes of which do not exist in any other country in the world. The first of six gas pipelines of the current 5-year plan -- the Urengoy-Gryazovets-Moscow pipeline -- is complete and is operating at design capacity in the same year it was commissioned. The linear section of the second, Urengoy-Petrovsk, pipeline has also been completed ahead of schedule. The commissioning of compressor stations will be finished on this line in the very near future. Work on the Urengoy-Novopskov pipeline is also ahead of schedule. Pipelaying is finished along 3,100 km of this route. Many collectives of the Main Pipeline Construction Administration have been setting an example of shock labor here.

Work on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline is gathering increasing momentum. Railroad and river fleet workers have dispatched 2,700 km of pipes there to date. Thanks to construction workers' shock labor 500 km of pipes had been welded together [v nitku], and 250 km had been laid by mid-August.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have endorsed the patriotic initiative of labor collectives which have pledged to complete on schedule all gas pipelines, including the export pipeline, despite the discriminatory action taken by the U.S. administration. Soviet consumers will receive gas in the quantities stipulated by the 5-year plan target and gas exports will be effected in accordance with contracts concluded, that is, from January 1984.

In order to successfully solve this task, a major organizational and economic effort is being made in many spheres. The pipeline builders are being systematically provided with sophisticated equipment. Until recently, a U.S. firm was supplying our sites with certain types of machinery, but the present U.S. administration banned the sale of pipelayers to us in an attempt to torpedo the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipelines. Soviet machine builders have now rapidly put Soviet-built units into series production. This year and next year the Sterlitamakhskiy machine building plant will produce hundreds of high-power pipelayers. The necessary steps are being taken to ensure that the new pipelines are provided on schedule with a full complement of Soviet-built gas pumping equipment. Our enormous industrial potential, the expertise of our specialists and workers, and Soviet people's ardent patriotism enable us to do this.

In addition to the general client -- the Ministry of the Gas Industry -- and the general contractor -- the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises -- numerous trusts under the jurisdiction of other construction ministries are involved in the construction of important fuel and energy complex installations. Overall success depends on the standard of administrative organization and the skillful coordination of the efforts of large collectives. Joint sessions of the collegiums of allied-industry ministries and meetings of Communists in their apparatuses are a great help in this regard. Large construction main administrations have been created on the spot -- in Tyumen, Surgut and Urengoy. It would seem that such an approach should also be of interest to the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Transport Construction. It would certainly expedite the construction of roads adjacent to pipelines and between gas fields, and of housing and social and cultural facilities.

Building major gas pipelines requires considerable material resources -- large-diameter pipes, ferroconcrete, and a variety of equipment, including electrical equipment and automation instruments and devices. These resources must be supplied on schedule and complete. This is the responsibility of sector, central and territorial material and technical supply organs and of transport ministries. There are certain difficulties here because projects are supplied from a variety of sources. It is important to ensure that all sectors are efficiently supplied and that decisive steps are taken to eradicate mismanagement.

This year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, a mass competition has been launched in every labor collective and organization to ensure that the scheduled projects are commissioned early. Joint socialist pledges and counterplans have been adopted. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are channeling collectives' efforts into ensuring greater efficiency in construction and improving workmanship and are striving to disseminate progressive experience still more efficiently so as to ensure that all those involved in the common cause fulfill their plan targets and pledges.

The rapid development of the country's fuel and energy potential outlined by the 26th party congress will enable the 11th 5-year Plan targets to be successfully fulfilled and the country's economic might to further increase.

U.S., W. EUROPE REACTION TO PIPELINE POLICY

'Economic War'

LD261412 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The Government of Federal Germany has authorized West German companies to ignore the United States embargo and continue manufacturing equipment for the gas pipeline leading from Siberia to Western Europe. More on this from our observer Viktor Yennikeyev.

Bonn's move follows a similar action by the French Government, which has demanded that the French subsidiary of the United States Dresser Industries Incorporated, Dresser France, deliver -- in keeping with its contract -- equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

The decision of the French Government is obligatory also for the other governments participating in the project. In short, the United States' main allies in Europe have made it perfectly clear that they reject diktat from Washington and that they are determined to pursue an indepedent economic policy.

All that goes to show that contradictions between the present American administration and its formerly obedient West European partners keep growing. Some people in the West even speak about an economic war between the Old and the New Worlds. Yet, whatever you call it, the matter is that the West European governments are pooling efforts to prevent Washington from using international trade and economic relations as an instrument of all kinds of sanctions and embargoes. Unlike Washington, Western Europe regards trade and cooperation not as a means of confrontation but as an effective instrument of improving East-West relations.

It should be remembered that the latest moves of the West Europeans were prompted by considerations which are far from philanthropy. To Federal Germany, France, Britain and the other countries of Western Europe, the Siberia-West Europe project means hundreds of thousands of jobs, stable orders for equipment and reliable shipments of valuable gas. Of course, the deal is also beneficial for the Soviet Union. Trade and economic contacts have in all times been a mutually beneficial affair. The present leaders of the United States are the only ones to refuse to recognize this simple truth.

It is hard to say what the Republican administration hopes to gain with the help of sanctions. So far, this policy has brought it neither political nor economic assets. On the contrary, it has sharply strained its relation with West Europe and with the Soviet Union. Besides, it has had an adverse effect on the American ecnomy. By NBC estimates, the total losses of American companies which were to take part in the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline will exceeed 300 million dollars.

It is obvious that the more the administration persists in its efforts to punish and blackmail other countries, the greater the losses America itself will suffer. It is not by chance that more and more businessmen and political figures in the United States speak up against the sanctions.

EEC President

LD262322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Enterprises of West European countries should, it goes without saying, fulfill all contracts signed by them for the supply of equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe, Thorne, president of the Commission of European Communities, said to journalists. He recalled a memorandum the leadership of the Common Market sent to the American administration on 12 August. It stressed that from the legal point of view the United States does not have the right to ban American branches in West Europe and West European firms with American licences from providing supplies for the gas pipeline.

Moscow Commentary

LD262336 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Boris (Kalmykov) commentary]

[Text] Western opponents of the gas deal between the Soviet Union and a number of West European countries continue to claim that Russians are unreliable and that they have a vested interest in the deal. They are also claiming that the Soviet Union grabbed the deal with both hands to exert pressure on the West at some time in the future. This is what Boris (Kalmykov) of the NOVOSTI press agency said in this connection:

To begin with, the Soviet Union decided to expand its cooperation with the West in energy supplies not only for the sake of economic benefits which the gas deal will clearly bring to both sides. The gas deal is a weighty contribution to materializing the easing of international tensions. The deal is called upon to build up confidence in East-West relations; it is an asset both in the short and long term. Speaking in an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, President Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union's orientation to long-term economic cooperation was also its orientation to a lasting peaceful coexistence and neighborly relations.

The initiative to consider the increased Soviet gas supplies originates not from the Soviet Union [as heard] but also from a number of major Western powers, and among them West Germany, France and Italy. It was these countries that requested that the Soviet Government should study the possibility of expanding gas exports. Therefore, the allegations that the West has been cunningly tricked into a trap do not have a leg to stand on.

One must not overlook the fact that there was considerable opposition to the project in the Soviet Union itself. Many doubted the economic expediency of the project. Extensive studies were carried out to make sure that the Soviet Union has sufficient supplies of gas for domestic consumption and export before the project was finally approved. The main verified gas deposits are in Siberia where the development is seriously handicapped by the severe climate, the permafrost that is the permanently frozen soil and the lack of transport facilities. Therefore, capital investment in the project has to be great. The running costs of the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe are also bound to be high. If you take into consideration the fact that five more gas pipelines are to be built from Siberia to the central part of the country in the current 5-year development period, you will see on what an enormous scale the industries concerned will have to operate.

The Soviet Union relies on its own resources in planning to increase the amount of gas transported annually from the north of western Siberia from 550 to 560 billion cubic meters. The Soviet Union is quite capable of building the export gas pipeline itself and the authorities in the West agree with this. However, as economic reports indicate, it would have been unreasonable not to make use of Western credits and Western technology in the project.

Western credits and technology would cut construction time and besides, as Western partners emphasized at the talks, Soviet orders placed with Western industries would create jobs. International trade today has many economic and political aspects. The Soviet Union is prepared to honor its obligations and complete the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe in accordance with the appropriate agreements. This has been reaffirmed by the Soviet Government.

But some people in the West claim that the Soviet Union has never used trade for blackmail or for political pressure, even in the most complicated international situations. That is this country's principled attitude toward trade. Many Western politicians regard the Soviet Union as a most reliable trading partner and they have every reason to regard it as such. For instance, when the Austrian trade minister, Mr Staribacher, was asked whether he thought the Soviet Union might use the gas pact for political purposes, he said the Kremlin will never do anything of the kind. This statement is all the more significant since it comes from the trade minister of a country that imports (?60) percent of the energy products it needs from the Soviet Union. The share of Soviet gas in Austria's energy balance will be much greater than the 6 percent to which it will raise the energy balances of other Western parties to the gas deal.

Claims that the Soviet Union will use its currency earnings for military purposes won't hold water either. The Soviet Union has gone on record on many occasions as saying that it's for cutting arms spending. This country said it's prepared to stop the manufacture of any type of arms on a reciprocal basis. Whenever possible, the Soviet inudstry produces nonmilitary products. At a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, President Brezhnev said the military industries must produce more consumer goods. Industrial equipment of any type can be used for a variety of purposes.

One has every reason to believe that the steel produced at West German factories with the help of Soviet gas will not be used at factories making butter, but does that mean Soviet gas should not be exported to Western Europe or West German technology should not be exported to the Soviet Union? The answer is clearly no. The two sides must aspire to greater confidence and better trade. This will get them to get to know each other better and will draw them together. If East and West are to find an alternative to confrontation, they must regard trade as a bridge, not a Trojan horse. Obviously, trade is better than war.

PIPELINE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

Pumping Plants

LD240149 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Leningrad August 23 TASS -- The Soviet organization Lenigradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod (the Leningrad metal works) will manufacture powerful gas pumping plants for trans-continental gas pipelines. Until now the enterprise specialised in the manufacture of turbines for electric power stations. A branch of the firm has started manufacturing assemblies for the plants. It will also manufacture power-generating equipment for nuclear powered electric stations. Until now only the Nevskiy Zavod organization manufactured gas pumping equipment. The new organization of production will make it possible to double the output of high-duty gas pumps. This is the answer of the Leningrad workers to the discriminatory measures of the U.S. administration which embargo the sale of such machines to the USSR. More than ten mills in Leningrad are now assisting the Nevskiy Zavod in the batch production of machines, the first of which is to be ready this year. The cooperation of these enterprises will, in expert opinion, guarantee the manufacture ahead of schedule of tens of plants which are to be installed on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline.

Kama Crossing

LD250518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Leningrad underwater experts today started assembling a powerful inch on the Kama, where the Udmurt part of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export oil pipeline start. It will help in carrying out a complex engineering operation of laying a powerful 1,000-ton syphon across one of the biggest rivers in the Urals area.

Transformer Tests

LD270426 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Summary] The Zaporozhtransformator production association is fulfilling an important task for a power complex which will service the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Following tests, a transformer with a capacity of 125,000 kilowatt-amps has been prepared for dispatch.

IZVESTIYA'S NOVIKOV HITS U.S. 'BIG-STICK' POLICY

PM261621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[N. Novikov "International Review": "Washington Throws Down a Challenge"]

[Text] The world situation remains uneasy, troubled. There is bloodshed in Lebanon. Thousands of totally innocent people -- inhabitants of west Beirut -- have died. The Israeli rampage in Lebanon is into its third month. With the savagery of vandals the Begin-Sharon clique is waging a war of annihilation, which is rightly termed "genocide." The anger and indignation of millions of people all over the world is aroused by the shedding of Palestinian and Lebanese blood and the ruination of Beirut -- one of the most beautiful cities and the veritable pearl of the Mediterranean. Are not the Israeli aggressors' monstrous crimes a carbon copy of Hitler's crimes? Do they not bring to mind Guernica and Lidice, Coventry and Oradour, Warsaw and Minsk?

Washington alone fails to notice this. This is natural, since it is the United States which is backing the Israeli butchers. It is giving the aggressor who is committing the crimes on Lebanese soil extensive military, economic and political support. Relying on their patron, the aggressors are taking the bit in their teeth, sabotaging a political settlement in Lebanon and unceremoniously rejecting the numerous UN Security Council decisions. Unabashed, U.S. representatives have repeatedly stated that they and the Israeli aggressor have "common aims." These aims are to liquidate the PLO's military and political structure, set up a proimperialist puppet government in Lebanon, lesson Syria's influence and break the spirit of the patriotic forces of the Arab world as a whole.

However, the aggressors and their inspirers have not attained their goals. The aggressors failed to win a "decisive victory" and bring the defenders of west Beirut to their knees. As a result of their courage and heroism, the "blitzkrieg" plan formulated by the Israeli military failed. The Palestinians' steadfastness and courage clearly showed that the problem of the 4 million-strong Palestinian people cannot be resolved by force. The Palestinian people will not abandon the struggle for their political rights, for life and for free, independent development no matter what grim ordeals they have to face. They will attain their goal.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries express solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, with Syria, Lebanon and all the victims of Israeli aggression. They resolutely condemn the bloody crimes committed by Israel, which has the direct support and connivance of Washington. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will continue to support the PLO, Syria, Lebanon and the Arab peoples' just cause. Our country advocates a lasting, all-embracing and just political settlement of Near East problems.

As for Washington, it is resorting to cheap maneuvers to "save face" in connection with the tragic events in Lebanon. It is becoming ridiculous. Endeavoring to protect the Begin-Sharon clique, U.S. President R. Reagan, in an interview for the French paper LE FIGARO, effectively accepted the Israeli aggressors' monstrous lie that their invasion of Lebanon was "of a defensive nature." So the inhuman, savage bomb and missile strikes by Phantoms against the peaceful inhabitants of Beirut were also "of a defensive nature."

Indeed, there is no limit to the cynicism and blasphemy of the double-dyed terrorist Begin, who wrote in a message to the U.S. President: "My dear Ron, I feel like the commander in chief of a valiant army storming a 'new Berlin' harboring Hitler and his associates." These words could only have been written by a man who has lost all semblance of a conscience and who senses the full backing of his patron. So why not turn everything upside down! Certain people on the other side of the Atlantic have tried to cloud the issue by resorting to illicit methods, downright lies and slander. But none of this subterfuge will help Washington.

Everyone knows that Washington as well as Tel Aviv bears responsibility for the rampage on Lebanese soil. The tragedy of Lebanon, the tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine, is the logical consequence of the shameful Camp David deal. The flames of the Beirut conflagration have highlighted even more the sinister form of "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel. The whole world has seen that the U.S. ruling circles' policy is profoundly hostile not only to the Arabs but to the other peoples of the world who wish to follow the path of national independence. The United States is challenging all these peoples by trying to force its will and its policy on them. But everywhere -- in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America -- this challenge is encountering indignation and mounting rebuff. Millions of people throughout the world look at tormented Lebanon and realize what a mortal threat the imperialist policy of war poses in today's conditions.

U.S. observers have noted that the current White House incumbent has a special affinity with former U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. In this policy the latter used methods which he described as follows: "The correct procedure in international relations is to speak softly and carry a big stick." President R. Reagan is obstinately and persistently pursuing a "big-stick policy." Washington wants to discard the legal and ethical norms of relations between states, established over the centuries, and to nullify their independence and sovereignty. As recent events have shown, the U.S. ruling circles are trying to substitute arbitrary sanctions and blockades for normal intercourse and international trade, and threats of armed force -- even the use of nuclear weapons -- for contacts and talks.

Today's Washington has not only adopted a course of trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and pursuing the "position of strength" policy that was followed by previous U.S. administrations, it has made this course particularly aggressive and provocative. It is no secret that the line of relaxation of tension is now anathema in the United States. At the same time, confrontation with the socialist community countries has all but been declared Washington's official policy. A "crusade" against the Soviet Union, socialism and communism was announced with great pomp by U.S. President R. Reagan in the British Parliament during his European trip.

It is clear that Washington's anti-Soviet, antisocialist orgy has a definite purpose. It is a psychological offensive that is supposed to validate and justify the unprecedented arms race, preparation for confrontation with the USSR and the socialist community and, ultimately, for a "limited" or even "protracted" nuclear war. The U.S. superarmament program, elaborated by the Pentagon, is meant to reinforce U.S. hegemonist claims to world leadership. It envisages the modernization and strengthening of all components of the "nuclear triad" -- ground-, air- and sea-based strategic nuclear forces.

The U.S. military's plan is for Western Europe to become a theater of hostilities. Washington further believes that its territory should serve as the launchpad for U.S. nuclear weapons aimed at the socialist countries. To this end it is planned to deploy around 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries. U.S. propaganda, with the support of some West European organs, is at pains to demonstrate that NATO is "upgrading" its arms because it is "lagging behind" the Soviet Union. But it has been proved by facts and figures that this decision is intended to shatter the existing rough parity in this sphere and is an attempt to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries.

The higher echelons of power in the United States have launched a campaign of brazen, mendacious anti-Soviet propaganda. They are not averse to ascribing to the Soviet Union nonexistent "perifidious expansionist designs" and the leadership of a "worldwide communist plot." They accuse it of involvement in "international terrorism" and so forth. They use overt blackmail. Distorting the true picture of the strategic parity in the world, they try to intimidate people with "Soviet military superiority" in the sphere of nuclear arms.

The other day, USSR Defense Minister and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov answered a TASS correspondent's questions and stressed: "We state once again that in fact there is no U.S. 'nuclear lag.' Those who pretend that rough parity means a 'U.S. lag' have one aim in mind -- to cover up a totally unjustified nuclear arms race."

The Soviet position on questions of nuclear weapons in Europe was clearly expounded by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress. He stressed that now that practical and concrete actions are needed to prevent war, the key task in this area is to "reduce nuclear confrontation in Europe, which has reached the danger level, and to halt the further buildup of nuclear potentials there." "The real threat of the outbreak of a world nuclear conflagration cannot be allowed to occur in Europe, where two world wars have already begun," he said.

As is known, Europe was the cradle of detente, and it can impart strong, new impetus to this process. The Soviet Union is working hard to ensure successful talks with the United States on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms as a whole. It reaffirmed its readiness to rid Europe of all types of nuclear weapons -- that is, a genuine "zero option." The USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was striking new evidence of the Soviet Union's sincere desire to rid the world of the nuclear threat. This pledge came into effect on 16 June, the moment it was announced at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. It is clear from this that the Soviet Union sees it as its paramount task to divert the course of international events into the channel of detente and cooperation and to prevent the liquidation of all the positive elements accumulated in the past in world relations as a whole and in Europe.

What, in fact, is the significance of this Soviet initiative? Given Washington's public challenge to the socialist and developing countries, the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a truly exceptional and extraordinary step. If the other nuclear powers were to make an equal clear and unequivocal pledge, it would in effect be equivalent to a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons. And this is exactly what millions of people all over the world are waiting for.

What was the U.S. administration's response to the new Soviet initiative? Rejection, of course. One popular "argument" in support of Washington's refusal to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is the reference to so-called Soviet superiority in conventional arms, although the objective data totally refute these assertions. Here, too, the White House incumbent is resorting to the "big-stick policy." "Our aim," U.S. President R. Reagan said in Bonn, "is to prevent war through deterrance." The more massive the deterrent (that is, the big stick), the stronger, in the President's view, peace becomes.

Recently the world public was deeply alarmed by the U.S. press report to the effect that the U.S. war department, on instructions from President Reagan, had finished elaborating a strategic plan aimed at securing for the United States a "potential for waging a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union." This is a new challenge from Washington, as it were, in response to the Soviet initiative on pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Pentagon's plan is an integral part of the U.S. administration's overall military strategy. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES maintains that the plan is to supplement the previous administration's strategic doctrine, known as "Directive 59," which for the first time announced the permissibility and even possibility of a "limited" nuclear war.

The present administration is replacing the Carter doctrine with an even more militarist doctrine, one more hostile to the cause of peace. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, again, reports that in line with this strategy, the administration has already included $18 billion in the budget to create a system for controlling and communicating with the forces which "would survive a 'protracted' nuclear war." But are the authors and inspirers of this military directive aware that the aggressor's actions, whatever they are called -- "limited nuclear war," "preemptive nuclear strike" and so forth -- will inevitably and immediately provoke a retaliatory strike. Only a person totally bereft of common sense could say that nuclear war can be limited and won.

It should be said that the U.S. administration's military steps are closely bound up with political and economic acts. Propaganda and special measures against the socialist community countries are being tuned to the new military doctrine. The United States is going all out, even to the detriment of its allies and itself, to organize a trade, credit and scientific and technical war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. At the recent meetings of leaders of capitalist countries in Versailles and Bonn, an attempt was made under pressure from Washington, to limit the West's trade and economic ties with the socialist community countries. Needless to say, these efforts directly contradict the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and ignore the interests of the participants in the meetings, especially the West European states. Washington's "big stick" is in use again, although it is clear to all that the anti-detente policy dictated by the United States clearly clashes with the interests of the West European countries, which are objectively bound up with the continuation and deepening of the detente process. What does Washington care about the true interests of its European allies?

Contrary to the real facts and to elerentary logic, Washington is trying to persuade its West European allies that detente is dead, that it benefits only the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. But the transatlantic politicians' efforts are not having the desired effect. Thier "arguments" are being refuted by life itself. This is shown by the fact that at the very height of exacerbation of tension a major agreement was concluded between Eastern and Western countries in the energy sphere -- the "gas-pipes" project. All Washington's endeavors, threats included, were unsuccessful. As is known, there was great unhappiness in the Western countries with the U.S. decision to extend its ban on supplies of U.S. equipment for the construction of the west Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline to cover materials produced under U.S. licenses. Apparently, the "big-stick policy" does not always work. It is misfiring in present conditions.

But this does not deter the Reagan administration, which is made up of all millionaires who directly represent the military-industrial complex and have links with the most bellicose circles and with arms-manufacturing concerns. This explains the "imperial mentality" of Washington today. An unbridled arms race, interference in other states' internal affairs and the total and all-out suppression of everything progressive are based on Washington's imperial approach to central international problems. These circles inspired Tel Aviv to launch its piratical attack on Lebanon and on the Arab people of Palestine. The U.S. ruling circles support and approve the actions of the South African racists; they are imposing a fascist junta on the Salvador people and are arming bandits and hardened thugs against revolutionary Nicaragua. One cannot ignore the fact that the United States was a party to Britian's disgraceful colonial war in the South Atlantic. Everywhere one sees Washington's "big stick."

In pursuit of its main goal of world domination, U.S. imperialism is challenging all mankind, which is vitally interested in preventing a nuclear holocaust and in strengthening peace and international security. The U.S. accent on force has given rise to a powerful antiwar movement in West Europe, Japan, Canada and in the United States itself. The captains of the capitalist world are unable to ignore the voice of the people's masses. Therefore the inspirers of the "big-stick" policy have been forced, at times, to resort to peace-loving phrases in an attempt to camouflage the aggressive essence of their course. However, these attempts have failed.

Every year sees an increase in the authority of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is countering Washington's confrontation course with a policy of constructive peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and strengthening peace and international security. The future lies with this peace-loving course.

ERNST GENRI CONTRASTS REAGAN, FORMER PRESIDENTS

PM261529 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Ernst Genri: "History Refutes the President"]

[Text] The incumbent U.S. President, as is well known, is very fond of talking. Some people abroad connect this with his former profession as a movie actor. I have never seen a single movie in which he had a part, so I cannot confidently judge. But Mr Reagan is not playing in a movie now, he is on the screen of world politics and therefore attracts the spectator's special attention.

It is no secret that the U.S. President does not like Marxism-Leninism and is constantly anathematizing it. Of course, that is his right. For instance, he recently delivered a thunderous speech addressed, as far as could be understood, to all mankind, containing an appeal for a "crusade" against communism. The speaker said that to overthrow the system existing in the socialist countries it is essential to organize a "freedom march" and that after that Marxism-Leninism will "be left on the smoldering ruins of history."

We shall not start discoursing on smoldering ruins. But the White House is constantly portraying the Soviet Union as the implacable, longstanding enemy of America. And that is worth dwelling on.

Does the incumbent President remember what one of his White House predecessors, Franklin Roosevelt, said on 27 April 1942 at the most terrible moment of World War II? Speaking on U.S. radio he said:

"The United States pays tribute to the Great Russian armies' indomitable counteroffensive against the mighty German Army. The Russian troops have destroyed and are continuing to destroy more of our enemies' armed forces -- soldiers, aircraft, tanks and guns -- than all the other allies [obyedinennyye natsii] together."

And has the U.S. President ever had occasion to wonder what would have happened to the United States if the Marxist-Leninist Soviet Union had not toppled fascism then? Whether the United States would have found itself alone in the world facing a Hitler who had seized Europe, including Britain, together with the Atlantic? It is worth thinking about that even now.

Did Roosevelt treat the Soviet Union thus only during the war when a life-and-death struggle was under way for the peoples of the whole world? No, he did not. Does Mr Reagan know that in February 1945, on leaving the Crimean conference of the heads of government of the three powers allied in World War II, Roosevelt wrote to J.V. Stalin, head of the Soviet Government? Here are his words:

"The peoples of the world, I am sure, will view the achievements of this conference not only with approval but as a real guarantee that our three great nations can cooperate in peace just as well as in war."

That is put perfectly clearly. Roosevelt in general regarded good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and the United States after the war as a very important condition for the preservation of world peace and did not conceal this to the last day of his lafe. If the incumbent President were to instruct his assistants to dig into the State Department archives, they would find for him many documents to corrobrate this. Roosevelt's closest associate, W.A. Harriman, could say the same thing. Surely no one would venture to deny that Franklin Roosevelt was an intelligent and farsighted politician?

But perhaps, as leader of the rival Democratic Party, he is nonetheless an inadequate authority for Mr Reagan?

Then let's plunge into the far more remote past and turn to George Washington, the first U.S. President. It must be supposed that his opinion has some significance for the present White House incumbent.

On the banks of the Potomac they are now staking a very great deal on one card in their policy: on the all-around consolidation of the NATO Atlantic military bloc. They do not tire of talking of that there. But do they know what George Washington stated on 19 September 1796 in an address to the people which he called his "farewell address"? Here are the words of the founder of the American state:

"Europe has a number of special interests which have no bearing, or only the most remote bearing, on us. Therefore it would be senseless to draw ourselves with artificial bonds into the usual vicissitudes in its policy or the commonplace fluctuations and collisions of its friendship and enmity."

But perhaps George Washington is also outdated in the viewpoint of the present U.S. leaders. Then let us turn to one more U.S. president -- Thomas Jefferson. To this day he is regarded by broad circles in the United States as one of the most intelligent and farsighted of thinkers. Here is what Thomas Jefferson said once on the same question of U.S. membership of aggressive military alliances:

"If there is one principle that must be instilled in the consciousness of Americans more deeply than any other, it is that we must have nothing in common with conquerors."

Is Mr Reagan instilling this principle when he advocates NATO's constant nuclear missile armament and other armament with a view to preparing an attack on the Soviet Union and other countries?

The United States under Jefferson did not have a single overseas military base. It had no "superweapon" and did not head military alliances on a single continent or ocean. And it was then that it became a great power respected by all -- all except the imperialists. Is this no longer taught in American schools?

Jefferson expressed the problem of U.S. foreign policy thus: "Peace, trade and friendship with all, alliances with none."

And here is what V.I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, said on 18 February 1920 in a talk with U.S. correspondent (Karl Vigand). To (Vigand's) question, "What are the foundations of peace with the United States?" Lenin replied: "Let the U.S. capitalists leave us alone, and we'll leave them alone." To the American's question: "What are the obstacles to peace?" There was the reply: "None on our side. Imperialism on the part of the U.S. (and indeed any other) capitalists."

In other words, coexisting peacefully with the United States -- yes. Renouncing our ideological principles -- no. Surely this position does not contradict the vital interests of Americans today? And surely the White House's present policy does not comply with Jefferson's advice?

I will not relate in detail how Jefferson, in his convictions, was a supporter of revolutionary bourgeois democracy or even ranked among the friends of the leaders of the great French Revolution. When King Louis XVI of France was beheaded and the European monarchies began to prepare for armed intervention against France, Jefferson, at that time U.S. secretary of state, unhesitatingly sided with France and said: "The freedom of the whole world depends on the outcome of this struggle." Announcing the United States' recognition of the French Revolutionary Government, Jefferson added:

"Of course, we cannot refuse any country the rights on which our state is based. Each country can choose the form of rule it pleases and change that form if it sees fit."

This is not being said by a Soviet Marxist-Leninist. It is being said by one of the great men of the United States. Is Mr Reagan not too late with his "crusade" against the countries which choose for themselves the form of rule they please?

Is evidence from former U.S. presidents still needed? Of course, I do not believe this will influence the present White House incumbent, who seems to feel that he stands above American history. But it seems to be nonetheless worth quoting one more president, the most illustrious.

Perhaps Mr Reagan is entirely of the opinion that the Soviet Union and the United States, because of the opposite nature of their social systems, cannot and even should not get on with each other, that "crusades" are inevitable.

Then we can refer to what happened in Washington under Abraham Lincoln, the 16th U.S. president, nominated, like R. Reagan himself, by the Republican Party. Does Mr Reagan know what was said in a telegram sent to Lincoln in 1864, during the Civil War in the United States, on behalf of the International of the Workingmen's Association, by Karl Marx -- founder of the very teaching against which he is calling for a crusade? It said:

"...The victorious war cry of your reelection (as president -- E.G.) says: Death to slavery! From the very start of the titanic struggle in America, the European workers have felt instinctively that the destiny of their class is linked with the Stars and Stripes. The European working class realized straight away... that the slaveowners' rebellion sounded the death knell for the property owners' general crusade against labor and that the destiny of the working people, their hopes for the future and even their past gains were at stake in that civil war on the other side of the Atlantic."

Marx never spoke idly. On this occasion, too, he spoke with complete awareness of his historical responsibility for the telegram to Lincoln. It is also known that Lincoln thanked Marx in reply, acknowledging the services of the International of the Workingmen's Association in the struggle for a just cause.

He conjured the Americans "to do everything to achieve and maintain a lasting and just peace among our people and with all peoples of the world."

Perhaps Mr Reagan will think that that was not quite how Lenin, founder of the USSR, treated the America of Abraham Lincoln? No, Lenin wrote: Lincoln's struggle against the Southern slaveowners was of "very great world-historical, progressive and revolutionary significance."

It emerges that there can be some sort of mutual understanding, and not only under Roosevelt, between the followers of Marxism-Leninism and the freedom-loving bourgeois United States.

One way or the other, the most illustrious, far-sighted and most successful U.S. President clearly would have disagreed with the policy of the 40th U.S. President.

Or perhaps he regards as his true teacher Harry Truman, the 33d, U.S. president, who founded NATO and was a supporter of the full-scale cold war and refused to conclude a Soviet-U.S. peace pact, a figure who, under the sign of the same idea of a "crusade," prepared for a surprise nuclear attack on the USSR. I somehow do not think that the broad U.S. public would want to return to Truman.

There remains for us to ask: Why is the U.S. President now issuing this thunderous manifesto against Marxism-Leninism, placing the United States in a rather embarrassing position?

It is clear that it is not a case here simply of devotion to the television screen. The main thing is that imperialism in our day can no longer stand firm ideologically and is trying to counterattack history. But history decides and will continue to decide its course in its own way.

MAJOR CHANGES FORESEEN FROM CPC CONGRESS

LD262202 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, has revealed that the forthcoming party congress, scheduled to open on 1 September, will set up the General Secretariat with him and Premier Zhao Ziyang at the head. Hu Yaobang made this statement when he talked to the visiting FRANCE-PRESSE delegation led by its director general, Henri Pigeat. Hu Yaobang also confirmed the report that Deng Xiaoping will resign from the post of the party vice chairman but will remain a leading figure in China's political life. Commenting, news analyst Sergey Malin says:

Hu Yaobang's statement provides a lead for expecting a major reorganization of the leading party organs at the coming party congress. Specifically, the post of the chairman and vice chairman of the party are to be dispensed with, while the post of the general secretary of the party's Central Committee is to be reinstated. According to a recent statement by senior official (Huang Li), there is a plan to set up the Central Military Council, a new leading body which will take charge of the armed forces. In (Huang Li's) words, the council will be chaired by Deng Xiaoping, who will also hold a leading position in what is called the Councilor's Committee. Thus, major decisions on party structural setup have been passed even before the congress convenes. So the delegates to the congress will only have to give their formal approval.

Now what goals do the initiators of the reorganizatin pursue? The officially announced aim is rejuvenation of the pary leadership. However, China watchers are inclined to think that is only a plausible excuse with which the Deng Xiaoping faction will try to tighten its grip on the levers of power. True, Deng himself more than once said he was going to play second fiddle or even retire for reasons of declining years. It turns out, however, that instead he plans to take the responsible post of chairman of the Central Military Council, which will give him a more effective control over the Army. It also turns out that some influential party officials of advanced age who are in opposition to Deng Xiaoping will indeed have to retire to the second line in the Councilors' Committee. The 78-year-old Deng, meanwhile, will retain a big clout.

Well if that's really how the roles in the Beijing high quarters are assigned, then the Deng Xiaoping faction has indeed scored quite a few points. Observers make a number of forecasts as to what affect the consolidation of the Deng faction positions will have on Beijing's foreign policy. Specifically, they observe that the Deng group is keen on a continued rapprochement with the United States and the other Western countries, even if that means concessions on China's part on such important issues as the Taiwan problem. The goal of that policy is modernization with the assistance of the United States and other Western powers of their war machine. Meanwhile, China's expanding military collaboration with the West is causing grave concern in the Asian countries, to many of which Beijing places territorial claims. The long-term implication of a further coordination of Beijing and Washington's action on the basis of their community of strategic interests is the appearance of more seats of tension, similar to what happened in South-West Asia, around Afghanistan, and in Indochina.

It must be said, however, that within China itself the line for rapprochement with the more reactionary quarters in the West is running into growing opposition. Various sections of Chinese society are very sensitive to the fact that policy of the Beijing leadership is turning China into a junior partner of the United States. And this mounting discontent is a factor which is likely to further aggravate the factional struggle in the Beijing leadership.

TOKYO'S 'PROVOCATIVE' TERRITORIAL CLAIMS DENOUNCED

LD261320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Commentary in PRAVDA by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: 'Virus of Revanchism']

[Text] Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Sakurauchi recently made an ostentatious trip to the so-called 'northern territories' or, to be more accurate, to the tip of the island of Hokkaido bordering on the shores of the Soviet Union. At a press conference in Nemuro he again brought up the notorious territorial problem -- that is, revanchist claims to a part of the Kurile Islands which, after the route of Japanese militarism, were returned to the Soviet Union.

The Suzuki Cabinet is unfortunately continuing this provocative campaign. It was the present government that instituted an annual "Northern Territories Day." And not only does it encourage the direct participation of officials, it also subsidizes similar measures. Thus Tokyo ruling circles have made it state policy to boost territorial claims on a neighboring country and to openly call for a review of postwar borders. Moreover they are trying to make the further development of bilateral relations between Japan and the USSR dependent on the solution of the nonexistent territorial issue.

The row over the northern territories is being whipped up not just for its own sake. There is an underlying aim. All these unfriendly actions toward the Soviet Union and the striving to sow mistrust and enmity toward it are by all accounts designed to infect the Japanese with the virus of revanchism and to inflame chauvinist sentiments in the people, thereby making it easier to turn Japan into a military power. This is an integral part of the ideological preparation for the militarization of the country, just like the revision of school textbooks by Tokyo ruling circles with the aim of concealing the truth about the crimes of the Japanese military in the thirties and forties from young scholars.

A serious warning to the authors of this enterprise has come in the storm of indignation in many Asian countries that have at one time or another been victims of Japanese aggression. Attempts to rewrite history and to erase its lessons from the memory of the Japanese people and to distort the historical truth are causing justified anxiety among Japan's neighbors. [Word indistinct] all this is in its way absurd, and at the same time regrettable. Absurd, because these vain revanchist efforts are without prospect [words indistinct] and regrettable because such actions can bring nothing good either to the Japanese people and their relations with their neighbors, or to peace in the Far East.

JAPAN PLANNING 1983-1987 DEFENSE BUILDUP

LD241102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

The Japanese ruling circles are continuing their policy of the mass buildup of armed forces on the island of Hokkaido, near the USSR. The Japanese National Defense Agency yesterday published a program for equipping the Japanese armed forces with frontline weapons for 1983-87. During these years, the Self-Defense Forces will receive 300 of the newest "74" tanks, 180 of which will be deployed on Hokkaido. The Navy is to receive several dozen military ships with a total displacement of 70,000 tons; 40 of the ships are to be equipped with missiles. All these ships are to be supplied "in order to ensure the security of Japan's sea communications" in a radius of 2,000 kilometers from the Japanese coast.

U.S.-JAPAN NAVAL EXERCISES CONCLUDED

LD250902 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo August 26 TASS -- Joint naval exercises of Japan and the United States have ended in the Sea of Japan. A large group of Japanese warships and warships of the Seventh American Fleet with aircraft carrier Midway at the head took part in the exercises.

Tested in the exercises were operations to combat "enemy" submarines and strengthen cooperation on sea lanes.

The exercises were held by the Pentagon and the Japan Defence Agency, despite broad protests of the population of the north-western areas of Japan and many democratic organizations of the country.

ACTIVITIES OF DPRK ASSEMBLY DELEGATION NOTED

SK250950 Moscow in Korean to South Korea 1330 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, returning to Moscow from visits to various places in the USSR, met with chairmen and members of the Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 24 August.

Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, welcomed the guests. He expressed the belief that the visit to the USSR by the members of the Korean Assembly contributed to strengthening the friendship and cooperative relations between the two countries.

They exchanged views on some issues on international relations. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop expressed deep gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet for allowing him to visit the USSR and have an opportunity to observe the successes attained by the Soviet people in the course of carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

He stressed that the DPRK truly rejoices over the successes attained by the Soviet people in communist construction and that he highly appraises their success as a valuable contribution to socialist construction and to the common cause for development and peace in the entire world.

The leader of the delegation expressed thanks to the Soviet people for extending support and solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people to peacefully reunify their fatherland based on democracy and without interference of outside forces.

Members of the assemblies exchanged information concerning the structure and activities of the supreme legislative organs of their nations.

Comrade (Yezhevskiy) and Comrade (Gorodovikov), deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, responsible members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Comrade Kwon Hui-Kyong attended in the talks.

A breakfast meeting was arranged in honor of the delegation in the name of the representatives of [word indistinct]

NO SUPPORT IN LAOS FOR PHOUMI NOSAVAN GOVERNMENT

BK241036 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] THE BANGKOK POST says in a report that a government will be set up somewhere in Laos. This government consists of representatives of Lao refugees and will be led by former ultrarigtist Gen Phoumi Nosavan, who has been living in Thailand since 1965.

Dear listeners, it is certain that the so-called new government will not be able to have a base in any part of Lao territory. A reactionary organization similar to that of Phoumi Nosavan has been overthrown by the Lao people. Members of this organization have already fled the country. The LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] has existed majestically for more than 7 years and is advancing along the path of building a new life. It is resolutely defending its independence and countering all hostile activities.

A similar report was published by another newspaper -- SIAM RAT. This newspaper said that a new government like this was set up in Chinese territory to rally Lao refugees. The SIAM RAT report went on to say: There are several centers in Yunnan Province, China, where thousands of Lao refugees are receiving military training under the supervision of Chinese experts.

It is well known that Chinese organizations are responsible for sending spies and agents to northern Laos to carry out sabotage activities and disturb tranquillity in the region. All these sabotage activities are intended to prepare conditions for overthrowing the government of the Lao people and to install a puppet regime in Laos.

There is basis for the belief that in carrying out the sabotage activities against the LPDR, Beijing has colluded with a U.S. intelligence agency. This can be seen in the list of persons identified as members of the new refugee government. These people have had close relations with the CIA and other U.S. intelligence organizations. These people are, for example, Phoumi Nosavan and Koupasit Aphai. Included in the list is former Meo General Vang Pao, who once led the so-called underground army which was set up by the CIA to recruit Meo mercenaries to fight the Lao patriots.

Because of the crimes committed by these people -- particularly by the former General Vang Pao -- against the Lao people, Vang Pao was sentenced to death by the Lao people.

It is ridiculous that the Lao traitors can enjoy support in Laos. The people in the LPDR are highly vigilant to safeguard their interests and are ready to smash and counterattack all forces opposing their freedom and rights in order to defend their independence.

It is certain that the plan to impose on the Lao people the so-called new government of exiled reactionaries will only meet with failure. One can see that this plan constitutes a danger threatening the peaceful life of the people of Southeast Asia. This is collusion between Beijing and Washington. It is well known that they are working for the so-called interests of the joint strategy of Beijing and Washington in the region.

Nevertheless, in carrying out their plan, they are only trying to realize their ambitious dream and will only meet with humiliation.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN DENOUNCES THAI HOSTILITY

PM250915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "Call for Dialogue"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Aug -- Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has once again called on Thailand and the other ASEAN countries to conduct an equitable dialogue to discuss questions of turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and good-neighborliness.

Addressing a session of the Kampuchean National Assembly currently being held in Phnom Penh, he said: The proposals of the countries of Indochina to convene a representative international conference to discuss the problems of Southeast Asia and to create a security zone on the Kampuchean-Thai border are the only fair way to resolve the problems that have built up in the region.

At the same time, the minister noted with regret that Thailand's ruling circles reject this sensible path. As before, he pointed out, the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs are continuing their raids from Thai territory. A considerable number of hostile acts against Kampuchea on the part of Thailand have been noted recently.

Being led along by the American imperialists and Beijing hegemonists, the Thai authorities are supporting the Khmer counterrevolutionaries thrown out of the country. We want to live in peace with the Thai people, but we will not allow interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs or permit its freedom, independence and sovereignty to be encroached upon, Hun Sen declared.

Hanoi, 20 Aug -- Any attempts to reverse the course of events in Kampuchea are doomed to failure, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes, commenting on the greatly exaggerated ballyhoo over the so-called coalition government of motley Khmer reaction.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH VCP DELEGATION 25 AUG

LD270140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A delegation of first secretaries of provincial committees of the Vietnam Communist Party has been visiting the Soviet Union. Today the delegation was received by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also taking part in the friendly talks were Karlov, chief of the Agriculture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR, Dinh Nhu Liem.

'ANTI-POLISH' SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES DENOUNCED

European Centers

LD270330 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] We have already told our listeners that NATO special services intend to create a unified leadership for the Polish counterrevolution, which has found itself a nest in the West since the declaration of martial law in Poland. According to the Belgian paper LE SOIR, just such a center has begun working in Brussels under the name of the Solidarity Coordination Bureau abroad. This center was organized in a manner resembling a third-rate thriller, our commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes. The organizers, whose names have not been divulged, proceeded separately to the very edge of Europe, a Norwegian village called Sundvollen, where they held a 2-day secret conference. The Norwegian press agency reported on it only a week later, long after the participants in that secret jamboree had left Norway.

The organizers acted incognito, but it is no secret whom they represented. NATO services, both official and secret, have long been interested in creating such a coordinating center. Their intention of uniting the numerous groups of emigres who continue to appear in the West is dictated by many reasons, but mainly by the fact that from the point of view of people professionally engaged in anti-Polish work, most of the actions undertaken by the newly-baked Solidarity representatives abroad have not produced the desired results. Defending its exclusive right to the funds allocated for anti-Polish activities, each little group tries to out-shout all the others, presenting itself as the only true representative of the counterrevolutionary underground. They noisily compete with each other in denigrating the motherland, in demanding punishment for their former compatriots and in trying to be the greatest enemy of Poland. Such competition is fully understandable. After all, the fight goes on to impress their protectors. However, in the eyes of the staid inhabitants of Western Europe such actions obviously discredit the Solidarity emigres, whose anti-Polish activities the bourgeois propaganda tries to present as a patriotic movement.

The Solidarity Coordinating Bureau abroad, established in Brussels, has the task of putting an end to these emigre quarrels. As LE SOIR wrote, the leadership of the new organization announced first of all that it alone represents the Polish counterrevoluntion, since it was founded according to direct instructions from a would-be national underground center in Poland. This allusion to ties with the underground shows that the Brussels bureau, which has placed itself directly on NATO's premises [siedzibie NATO], intends to direct not only the work of counterrevolutionary refugees but that of antisocialist groups in Poland itself -- the more so since very experienced specialists in subversive work against Poland have already been assembled on the site of the NATO alliance. At this so-called center of control of Polish events former Solidarity experts are employed.

And here is an interesting detail. In his interview for LE SOIR bureau director Jerzy Milewski spoke in a rather dismissive tone about other Solidarity committees in Western countries, putting them all in one hat. An exception was made only for the one in Paris, with which the Brussels bureau intends to remain in close touch. The secret of that exception is not difficult to guess. It refers to its ranking among the special services, among whom the CIA occupies a special place.

On the other hand, the backbone for American intelligence's subversive activities against Poland is, as is known, provided by the AFL-CIO, whose European representative is based in Paris. Thus the reflection of the splendor of its American patrons also falls on Paris Solidarity.

The main secret which the organizers of Solidarity's Brussels bureau wished to keep by hiding in a tiny Norwegian village is, in fact, no secret. From breaking the window panes of buildings housing Polish exhibitions and of Polish embassies, the counter-revolutionary emigration now passes on to overtly subversive work against Poland, work carried out under the leadership of NATO special services.

Groups in U.S.

LD261910 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 26 TASS -- "Washington's subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic are gaining in scope," the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out today. The newspaper also notes that "a half of the almost 800 subversive centres in the sphere of CIA's operations are engaged in activities against the socialist Polish state."

In its article on emigre anti-Polish organizations in the USA, IZVESTIYA writes that one of the most active organizations supporting the underground of "Solidarity" in Poland is the "Committee for Aid to Solidarity." The committee was set up in New York after the introduction of martial law in Poland and is operating in close contact with the U.S. administration and Congress, the leadership of the AFL-CIO trade union confederation, which is notorious for its hatred for communism, as well as the North American and European institutes for the study of Polish problems.

The committee frankly proclaims its ultimate goal -- the capture of power in Poland by anti-socialist forces, the article says. It advocates the organization of a "resistance movement" at Polish enterprises and especially at higher educational establishment, recommends to set up secret groups of "Solidarity" activists, in the first place from among students of universities and lyceums. These groups are designed to carry out "actions of protest" and sabotage.

Another anti-Polish organization, "International Solidarity," is planning nothing less than the creation of a "public front" for struggle against socialism, the newspaper points out. With these aims it is trying to inspire the "emergence" of so-called "free trade unions" in the territory of other socialist countries considering "Polish experience."

The underground of "Solidarity" has not given up the provisions of the notorious "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe" and is making attempts to find in some places kindred souls among dissident elements.

"The anti-Polish centers in the United States enjoy both the backing of the American administration and appropriations from the state budget, intelligence channels and mass media," the newspaper points out. "They are the brainchildren not only and not so much of Polish counter-revolution as of the reactionary circles of the USA and their policy of confrontation against the socialist countries, the policy which is intended to cancel many international agreements and upset the system of interstate relations, which took shape in the years of detente, and is fraught with a threat of a global military conflict."

"In this sense the Reagan administration sets ambiguous records not only as regards the number of actions of 'psychological warfare' but as regards their dangers for the peoples, including for the American people themselves," the newspaper IZVESTIYA stresses.

Polish Protests on Radio Centres

LD241548 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 24 TASS -- The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI exposes the insiduous activities of the Western subversive radio centres, grossly intervening in the affairs of the sovereign Polish state.

Certain radio centres based on the territories of NATO countries, the newspaper says, deliberately poison the international atmosphere, and are carrying out an outright propaganda aggression against People's Poland. The activities of these radio centres are at odds with the principles of international law and international cooperation. Poland has voiced its resolute protest against subversive radio propaganda at a session of the UN Information Committee.

Western radio centres, particularly "Free Europe", the newspaper points out, are nevertheless carrying on hostile propaganda against Poland, inciting anti-state actions and hampering the normalization of the situation in the country and its pulling out of the crisis. The activities of these radio stations are incompatible with the UN Charter and other important international agreements prohibiting any intervention in the internal affairs of state.

"Free Europe," like NATO's other subversive centres, is doing the bidding of the Washington officialdom. Its programmes are based on the global anti-communist doctrine of the U.S. administration aimed against the countries of the socialist community and the peaceful co-existence and security of the peoples. This radio mouthpiece broadcasts in the spirit of the policy of blackmail, "sanctions" and threats against Poland and the Soviet Union pursued by the American administration.

The subversive activities of "Free Europe", broadcasting from Munich, from West German territory, clash with the principles of Poland's agreements with certain capitalist countries, including the United States and Federal Germany. We have every moral right to present well-justified complaints to the West German Government because permission for the operation of this and other radio centres in West Germany and tolerance of their subversive activities against Poland can in no way be reconciled with the letter and the spirit of the treaty on the basic principles on normalization of relations between Poland and West Germany, signed on December 7, 1970, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses.

NATO States' 'Meddling'

LD251410 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 25 TASS -- Radio stations of the NATO member countries have recently whipped up their anti-Polish propaganda campaign to reach an unprecedented scale, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU points out today. It recalls that the Polish Foreign Ministry has expressed the other day a resolute protest against the propaganda sabotage carried out by radio stations of the USA, France, Britain and the FRG.

The whole arsenal of the means used by "Free Europe," "the Voice of America" and other radio stations broadcasting in the Polish language is aimed at destabilising the situation in Poland. Calls are made on the air for stirring up unrest and unleashing a fratricidal civil war. Over the past months alone, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes, the number of radio programmes of a clearly anti-Polish instigatory character has grown three-fold. The enemies of socialist Poland, the rabid adversaries of peaceful coexistence and international detente have a stake in escalating the propaganda sabotage campaign.

All this is a reflection of the policy pursued by the U.S. administration of impudent interference in the home affairs of the socialist countries for making a gap in the socialist community.

This also bears out the fact that the practices of high-handed meddling in the home affairs of Poland and other states have been legalised in the USA, France, Britain and the FRG. These activities are tantamount to declaring psychological warfare on Poland and run counter to the norms of international law.

The governments of the states to which the Polish Foreign Ministry declared a protest, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, are responsible for the anti-Polish character of the programmes of the radio stations. Propaganda sabotage against Poland has been carried out not only with the consent of the government bodies of the NATO countries concerned, but is also guided by the interested government circles and sabotage and espionage centres.

The governments of some Western countries support the counter-revolutionary underground in Poland, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today. This is confirmed by the programmes of the Western subversive radio stations which broadcast daily instigatory calls and detailed instructions in order to provoke anti-people's actions in that country.

The Western radio stations, the newspaper stresses, are trying to revive political illusions of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders, the "Confederation of Independent Poland" and other counter-revolutionary groupings who earlier played a leading role in "Solidarity."

These inspirers and organizers of anti-socialist actions, an end to which was put after the introduction of martial law in the country, and who have gone underground now, would be well advised to understand that the socialist state is strong enough to put an end to their hostile activities, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out.

JARUZELSKI CITED ON SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD241222 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 24 TASS -- A meeting of the first secretaries of the party organizations at 207 major mills and factories of Poland was held here. The participants in the meeting discussed the information on the socio-political situation in the country.

According to a PAP agency report, the first to address the meeting was Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. He underscored the great significance of his recent meeting in the Crimea with general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and expressed conviction that by closely cooperating with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, Poland will overcome the crisis.

We have to traverse a long and difficult path, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. It is necessary to step up efforts to end the crisis, and this should be done at lesser social and political costs. The adversary knows that the future is with us, and will therefore do its utmost to put spokes into the wheels and impede the process of progressive development. The fresh attack of the enemies of socialism must be and will be thwarted. There will be no deviation from the line of the Ninth PUWP Congress. We will not sidetrack from the path of strengthening socialism, overcoming distortions and continuing progressive reforms.

The party of the working class, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee stressed, is performing the leading role in the state, but it will have to do much to become the true guiding force of the entire people. It has not only the constitutional, but also the moral right to perform that role. This is borne out by its history, the achievements of People's Poland and the present political and moral assets of the party.

PRAVDA VIEWS POLAND'S 'DIFFICULT STRUGGLE'

PM271023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Correspondent O.Losoto dispatch: "In a Difficult Struggle"]

[Text] August -- The Harvesting Campaign in the Fields.... Problems of Economic Reform.... Polish Scientists' Expedition to Spitsbergen.... The Liquidation in a Wroclaw Apartment Block of an Underground Radio Station Calling for Confrontation with the Existing Authorities.... Activation of Counterrevolutionary Underground... Street Disorders in Certain Cities....

These are the kind of reports being published by the Polish press. Behind their diversity lie complex processes concerned with the gradual economic and social stabilization in the country and the difficult paths for emerging from the crisis and combating antisocialist groups. "The enemy is still not abandoning his counter-revolutionary plans," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. "He is lashing out in all directions, sowing hatred, inciting discontent, not shrinking from the use of leaflets and false information and even threatening a general strike. Here he enjoys the support of certain Western circles which are applying unparalleled sanctions and political blackmail against Poland."

"On the path of stabilization" was the title which TRYBUNA LUDU gave to one of its recent commentaries. The newspaper cited facts testifying to the normalization of life. This process could have gone considerably further were it not for the actions of forces who do not like the idea of a tranquil and normal life in Poland. The stabilization process, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, is also being obstructed by the U.S. administration's course of unceremonious interference in Poland's internal affairs.

There continue to be manifestations, albeit episodic, of attempts to disrupt life: First somebody tears up tram lines so that miners have to walk to work, then leaflets urging sabotage are dropped. These are antipopular tactics, the newspaper writes. They are aimed not at normalization but at creating chaos, not at putting an end to the lines outside stores but at pushing the country toward the abyss. But the groupings of fanatics and rotten figures, despite being supported by Western propaganda subversion centers, are not succeeding in halting the Polish public's natural desire for the normalization of life, TRYBUNA LUDU concludes.

I recently had occasion to visit Katowice Voivodship. I spoke with miners, metallurgical workers and PZPR activists.

"The growth of coal production in the country," Wieczorek mine party committee Secretary Henryk Kosowski said, "testifies that miners realize what a responsibility they bear. And many of them are setting an example of conscientious labor."

The Wieczorek mine is well known in Silesia. Its labor biography began a century and a half ago. It is an enterprise with glorious labor traditions. Wieczorek is operating smoothly, overfulfilling its plan targets.

"The miners' labor success," the party committee secretary said, "has been guaranteed by the fact that the coal industry is less dependent on imports from the West. The sector has begun to receive a great deal of aid from the state and party organs."

The mine's 7,000-strong collective is one of the components of the Silesian coal production complex, which is working smoothly at a critical period when the country is mobilizing efforts, resources and people's will to overcome the crisis. This nonstop operation of the powerful complex in the complex conditions in which the natural economy has found itself is impressive in itself. It is drawing related sectors into its orbit and, figuratively speaking, is the ignition key setting the country's entire national economic mechanism in motion.

This is particularly visible in Silesia, from where coal -- the bread of the Polish economy -- is distributed throughout the country and also dispatched to foreign consumers. It is anticipated that coal extraction will total over 180 million tons this year. (Let us remind you that 1979 was the peak year, when the country obtained 201 million tons of coal, whereas last year only 163 million tons was produced).

The miners' example, I was told at the PZPR Voivodship committee in Katowice, is creating a good labor spirit. Improvements are being recorded in the economic performance indicators of other enterprises, particularly metallurgical enterprises, which together with the mines determines the complexion of this industrial region of Poland.

We visited the Baldon metallurgical enterprise. During the years of people's power there have been great changes at the plant, whose history also dates back a century and a half, and modern new furnaces have been built. Over 8,000 people now work here. In conversations party workers, engineers and workers spoke about the beneficial significance of economic ties with the Soviet Union. This has been felt particularly at this time, when there are no more imported supplies from the West. A big Soviet order coupled with the provision of raw material backup for it is enabling the enterprise to operate smoothly.

"Everything has livened up," machine shop party organization Secretary M. Sochacki, a lathe operator, said. "People are working enthusiastically. The Communists' activeness and influence in the collective are growing."

Of course, both the Wieczorek mine and the Baldon plant, like many other enterprises in the voivodship, have their difficulties -- both economic and political. Time and consistent work are needed to overcome them.

The economic problems remain acute. The results of the Polish national economy's work in the first half of the year show that the most tangible signs of improvement are visible in the sectors which are relatively little dependent on Western supplies of raw and other materials, particularly in the extractive industry. Things are worse in the processing industry. In this sphere as a whole production fell 8.9 percent in the half-year, although a deceleration in the decline was observed in the second quarter. The lack of appreciable and rapid improvements here is giving rise to discontent among a certain section of the population and is being exploited by hostile propaganda for provocative fabrications.

At the same time, when analyzing the results of the first half-year, the Polish press writes anxiously that it has not yet been possible to halt the decline in labor productivity or the again increasing gap between the population's money incomes and availability of food and industrial products. Speculators and small private traders of various kinds are attempting to exploit the difficulties. This causes widespread concern, primarily among the workers. TRYBUNA LUDU published a letter from Legnica metals worker Zenon Sokalski, who wrote:

"Some people envy the miners and their high wages. But can their heavy and dangerous work be compared with the easy earnings of speculators or many representatives of the private sector, among whom there are a considerable number of millionaires, to put it simply? Whereas the former are pulling the country out of the crisis, the others are grumbling about shortages. I am convinced that this must be stopped. An appropriate system of taxes must be used to combat the excessive profits of the private producers and traders."

The existence of a stratum of petit bourgeois elements is promoting the activation of bourgeois ideology in certain groups of the population. Socialist Poland's enemies both inside the country and beyond its borders are building their hopes on this.

The Wroclaw sociopolitical weekly SPRAWY I LUDZIE writes, for example, that the existence of the private sector and petit bourgeois elements constitutes the revisionist forces' base. This is why, the weekly notes, these forces are doing everything to consolidate and expand the private sector in the country's economy. It is essential to see the class contradictions existing in Poland, SPRAWY I LUDZIE concludes.

Everybody who looks calmly and without prejudice at the processes taking place in Poland -- and they are undoubtedly complex and diverse -- must acknowledge that the plans harbored by counterrevolution, which dreams of forcibly removing the country from the socialist community, are doomed to fail.

Poland is not alone. Being a member of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact Organization, at difficult moments it has relied and continues to rely on its real friends and allies. As is known, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have rendered considerable aid to Poland.

The recent meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, is of great significance. Its participants noted with satisfaction that in all the main spheres of social activity Soviet-Polish ties continue to strengthen on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, equality, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance. The expansion of Poland's economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries is helping to improve the Polish economy and creating prospects for its successful development.

...The mines, plants and factories of Silesia, the country's major industrial center, are gathering momentum. I have seen the same picture at enterprises in other large and small Polish cities which I have visited recently. This is not to the liking of socialist Poland's enemies. They want to wreck the stabilization process, disrupt the labor rhythm and disorganize the life of society.

The present-day situation in Poland is taking shape under the conditions of a difficult struggle and the solution of complex problems.

PRAVDA: GDR ORGANS ENDORSE CRIMEA TALKS RESULTS

PM231601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Alliance Strengthening"]

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug -- The results of the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, are a substantial contribution to the consolidation of socialism and peace and promote by every means further consolidation of the indestructible fraternal alliance between the USSR and the GDR. This is stated in a statement issued here by the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers, the document stresses, fully approve the results of the Crimea meeting, marking a new step on the path of the intensification of the all-around cooperation between the CPSU and SED, the USSR and the GDR and the peoples of the two countries. This collaboration is a reliable guarantee of the successful implementation of the tasks of building a developed socialist society in the GDR.

The accords reached during the meeting, based on the purposeful implementation of the production specialization and coproduction programs, are aimed at accelerating the development of science and technology and introducing modern manufacturing methods in industry and agriculture through the efforts of the USSR and the GDR in conjunction with the other fraternal countries.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers wholly and fully support the Soviet Union's persistent efforts to achieve success at the talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and of strategic arms as a whole. The Soviet proposals at these talks open up a real opportunity for a considerable arms reduction. The USSR reaffirms its readiness to liberate Europe from all types of nuclear weapons -- that is, a genuine zero option. The GDR citizens are in solidarity with the initiatives proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev for averting the threat of nuclear war and eliminating nuclear arsenals and with the Soviet Union's constructive approach to questions of arms control and disarmament.

Under conditions wherein, relying on force, the most aggressive circles of imperialism have proclaimed a "crusade" against the socialist community and against all progressive forces, and when it is primarily the U.S. administration's bellicose course which is fraught with a serious danger to world peace, the statement says, the CPSU and the SED emphasize the special responsibility of the European states for the assertion and expansion of forms of peaceful cooperation.

The USSR and the GDR resolutely denounce Israel's bloody crimes against the Arab people of Palestine, against Lebanon, Syria and all victims of the aggression.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers state that the SED and the GDR will continue to make an active contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community's unity and cohesion and the intensification of collaboration among all peace-loving forces to put an end to the threat to peace and the people's security. It is in a spirit of the further expansion of the fraternal alliance with the party and land of Lenin that the Communists and entire people of the GDR will worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the document stresses.

BREZHNEV GREETS HONECKER ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD241438 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, greetings in connection with his 70th birthday. The greetings convey fraternal communist greetings and hearty congratulations to the prominent figure on the international communist movement on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The greetings note that for more than half a century Comrade Honecker's life has been unbreakably tied with the SED, with its struggle for the happiness of the working people and for the triumph of socialism on German soil. Comrade Honecker's services in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism; his contribution to the establishment and development of the socialist German state -- the GDR and to the formation and pursuit of the SED's general line under the leadership of which the GDR people have achieved remarkable successes in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life, are all well known.

The greetings from Comrade Brezhnev say that the Soviet people know Erich Honecker, a consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, as a true friend of our country who has made a great personal contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR. The greetings stress that Comrade Honecker's work in the international arena in the interests of consolidating the socialist community, unifying the world communist movement, and preserving and strengthening universal peace evoke profound respect in our country.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished Comrade Honecker good health, creative powers and fresh and great successes in party and state work for the good of the socialist GDR, in the name of peace and further strengthening of the fraternal alliance of our parties, countries and peoples.

Honecker Response

LD262258 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] USSR Ambassador to the GDR Abrasimov today handed to Erich Honecker the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In his speech Comrade Honecker expressed to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade Brezhnev himself, his deep gratitude for the greetings message.

I am deeply moved by the high honor showed me by awarding me the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, he said. This award is an expression of strong ties between the SED and the CPSU, the GDR and the USSR, a confirmation of the indestructible fighting alliance between the two countries. I express the firm belief that this alliance will continue to pass all trials in the future.

ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Brezhnev-Tikhonov Message

PM251539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed comrades!

On the occasion of the Romanian people's national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke -- we extend to the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council and Government and the entire fraternal Romanian people friendly congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people.

The Soviet Army's entry into Romania in the spring of 1944 and the crushing defeat suffered in the Iasi-Kishenev operation by a large contingent of German fascist troops cut the ground from under the feet of the criminal Antonescu regime and created conditions conducive to the Communist-led armed insurrection and the country's liberation from fascism. It was a fundamental turning point in the fate of the Romanian people, opening up before them the road to their motherland's democratic and socialist transformation.

The Soviet people are sincerely gratified that in the years of socialist building the Romanian working people, under the Communist Party's leadership and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, have achieved great successes in every sphere of life.

Noting with satisfaction the significant results of Soviet-Romanian cooperation, we reaffirm the Soviet Union's invariable desire to further expand and deepen friendly relations between the CPSU and the RCP, the USSR and Romania and the Soviet and Romanian peoples on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the accords enshrined in basic joint documents. We are convinced that the development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework accords with our countries' fundamental intersts and serves to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community -- the reliable guarantor of the defense of the fraternal peoples' revolutionary gains and a powerful factor in safeguarding international security.

We are confident that the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of world socialism.

On this noteworthy day we wish all Romania's working people further successes in building developed socialist society and in the socialist community states' joint struggle for peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev's N. Tikhonov

Moscow Ceremony

PM251159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Portentous Anniversary]

[Text] The experience of the Soviet Union and Romania and the other fraternal countries demonstrates convincingly that their stable bilateral relations, just like their cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework, accord with each country's vital interests and firmly guarantee the security of socialism's historic gains, it was stated at a ceremony of representatives of Moscow's working people held on 20 August to mark the 38th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The keynote speaker -- USSR Minister S.P. Burenkov, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society central board -- pointed out that in the history of nations there are events which abruptly alter their destiny and entire way of life. The date 23 August 1944 -- the day of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke -- was just such a turning point, opening up before the Romanian people the road to their motherland's democratic and social transformation.

In his address T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, stressed the decisive contribution of the Soviet people and their heroic armed forces in the defeat of Hitler's fascism. This, he said, created conditions conducive to the victory of the Romanian revolution. The personal meetings between Comrades N. Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev, the ambassador said, have an exceptional impact on the development of Romanian-Soviet relations.

Taking part in the ceremony were: A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; other officials; and a delegation of the Romanian Society for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union (ARLUS) headed by I. Cumpanasu, member of the society's general council bureau and director general of the AGERPRES news agency.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES AWARD

PM250847 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet Awards Presented"]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (TASS) -- Medals "for strengthening combat collaboration" have been presented here to a group of Romanian Army servicemen decorated by order of the USSR defense minister on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for their services in strengthening the combat collaboration and military cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and friendly countries. The awards were presented by USSR Ambassador to Romania V.I. Drozdenko.

The recipients included Lt Gen V. Stanculescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense, and other Romanian military leaders.

YURIYEV DISCUSSES ITALIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

LD242302 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Political Secretary of the Italian Republic Party Giovanni Spadolini has formed a new government. It includes all the ministers of the previous team. In this connection, we put a few questions to our observer Anatoliy Yuriyev:

[Question] Well, Anatoliy, many Italian and foreign journalists forecast that the crisis would be long and laborious. In fact, everything has been settled in a matter of only 2 weeks, which is a very short time for Italians. By now, the crisis has been already filed away. Where, in your opinion, was the error of your journalistic colleagues?

[Answer] Of course, not many could foresee that the battles between the parties and inside the parties, which 2 weeks ago reached the top, would be resolved by a new edition of the five-party coalition. The key to the result of the negotiations lies in a remark made by Liberal Party Secretary Zanone, who said there was a reconciliation without love, which means that dissension between the parties and internal groups has not been resolved. Consequently, there has been another sharing of power -- a compromise at the top to govern the country as before. However, this solved the government crisis but not the political one. The political crisis, which came about as a result of the failure of the five-party formula and which has been recognized by many dominant groups, has remained on the agenda of the Italian situation. In fact, I can say that reconstituting the coalition can only deepen the political crisis, so that the new government is not likely to have an easy life.

[Question] It is no secret that the Socialists were in the forefront of the dominant groups which, at the beginning of August, recognized the collapse of the five-party coalition. Not only that, they were openly in favor of early elections. What stopped them?

[Answer] Above all, the political isolation in which they found themsleves. New elections would have postponed for months the examination of problems which interest the overwhelming majority of Italians. As is shown by the demands of Italian workers, they are not interested only in election meetings but also in the struggle against unemployment and inflation, in the solution of social problems in the towns and countryside, in an end to careerism and reactionary maneuvers by sotto-governo [centers of power] and Masonic lodges, in a policy designed to promote disarmament, world peace and international cooperation. Finding themselves facing general hostility toward a position entirely orientated toward early elections, the Socialists had to retrace their steps. On the other hand, according to latest reports from Rome, they managed to get some of their demands accepted.

[Question] So, as we see, the government coalition is back to square one.

[Answer] Yes, that is so. By sticking to conservative stances the government parties have not succeeded in finding another solution. They have been in a blind alley for some time now because of their obstinate reluctance to change methods of government and because of their eternal anticommunist discrimination. Although many formulas have been tried -- some more than once -- the situation is getting worse. In recent times, attacks have been renewed against the rights and living conditions of the popular masses. The need for fundamental transformation is therefore still topical. No Italian Government will be able to evade it.

TURKISH AUTHORITIES SEEN SUPPRESSING DEMOCRATS

PM251347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 82 p 6

[Correspondent A. Filippov "Travel Notes": "Far From Big Cities"]

[Excerpt] Ankara, August -- Corum is one of the poorest provinces in central Anatolia. The land in this locality is infertile, the vegetable and grain harvests are poor, and there is insufficient water.

The influence of feudal lords is strong here, for they hang on to large landholdings. They also have power over people. The agrarian transformations, about which the press has written and is writing a great deal, have not touched this district. And it comes as no surprise that before the military administration came to power, this locality was the scene of acute social conflicts. Various kinds of adventurers and extremist organizations used, for their own political purposes, the discontent of the poor, who were constantly experiencing privations and feudal oppression.

At that time shots were to be heard day and night in villages and on the roads. The tragic days in August 1978, when "militants" of the neofascist Nationalist Action Party perpetrated pogroms in the city of Corum itself and in its environs, will not be erased from people's memory. Bandits killed activists of the Workers Party, the peace champions society and Peasant Mutual Aid Associations.

The campaign to combat political terror is continuing on a countrywide scale. Almost every day the newspapers, radio and television report the capture of extremists. However, Turkey's progressive circles are seriously alarmed that the single-minded suppression of national democratic forces has been launched under the pretext of normalizing the situation. And it is accompanied by the kindling of anti-Soviet sentiments.

Turkish democrats are following with alarm the continuing trial of A. Basturk, general chairman of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Unions (DISK), and 52 of his associates on a charge of "propagandizing communism and intending to overthrow the regime by force." Despite the obvious flimsiness of the charges, the Military Prosecutor's Office is demanding the death penalty for all of them. Tens of thousands of representatives of the Workers Party and other public and political organizations whose activities, as progressive newspapers point out, have nothing to do with the subversive sallies of terrorists, have now been thrown into jail.

Scant reports which have appeared recently in the Turkish mass media point out that the police services make extensive use of torture. Their aim is to force out of the arrested persons "testimonies" that the investigators need. The newspaper CUMHURIYET writes that it became known at the trial in Ankara of a large group of persons arrested on a charge of belonging to the proscribed Communist Party that torture had been used against five of the accused, among whom is the well-known publicist S. Coskun.

A statement published recently by the military administration also admits that "'illicit methods' are employed in the course of investigation and interrorgation in Turkey."

...Once again there is a police cordon in the suburbs of Ankara. And once again passengers' documents are carefully checked, and baggage and vehicles are examined. Martial law is still being maintained in the country.

KALIN DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN SYRIA

Meeting With Premier

LD261408 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 26 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now on a working visit here, had a meeting on Wednesday with the Prime Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. On the USSR's delegation are Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kalin and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Minister of Justice of the USSR Vladimir Terebilov.

The sides stressed the need of immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor's troops from Lebanon. They denounced the anti-Arab policy of the United States which renders military and political support to Tel Aviv.

Satisfaction with the status and progress of development of all-round mutually-beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria was expressed during the talk.

The delegation had a meeting with member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society Wahib Tannus. He acquainted the members of the Soviet delegation with activities of the society which plays an active role in consolidation of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of Syria and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation visited the headquarters of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union and had a talk with general secretary of the union 'Abd ar-Rahman Burawi. Some questions pertaining to parliamentary links between the USSR Supreme Soviet and legislative bodies of Arab states were discussed.

Kalin Press Conference

JN262153 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] At a press conference this evening, Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has hailed Syria's distinctive role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the struggle against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs. He also praised the courage demonstrated by the Syrian Arab fighters in the recent battles against the Israeli aggressors during their invasion of Lebanese territory.

He said that the visit of the USSR delegation to Syria is aimed at reiterating to the friendly Syrians that the Soviet Union has offered and will continue to offer aid and assistance to those who do not bow to the aggressor and to those who are trying to reach a just and lasting settlement in the region.

He reiterated what Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has recently said to the effect that Moscow's stand is clear: The fire of war must be extinguished; aggression must be eradicated and the Zionist forces must withdraw from Lebanese territory.

He asserted that the Zionist invading forces would never have been able to occupy vast areas of Lebanon and to commit many crimes and massacres against the defenseless civilians had it not been for the unlimited U.S. support to Israel.

He expressed satisfaction with the development in Syrian-Soviet relations, a matter commensurate with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev in 1980. He said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have been established for a long time. These relations, he added, were crowned and attained a better standard by the signing of the treaty.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUP, ALGERIANS DENOUNCE ISRAEL

LD270938 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Algiers August 27 TASS -- Rabah Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, received on Thursday a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consisting of Temirbek Koshoyev, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Aleksandr Subbotin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is staying here on a working visit.

They discussed current international problems especially the situation in the Middle East created by Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The two sides stressed that Israel's aggression was a direct consequence of the Camp David separate deal and was only made possible by the support and assistance given by American imperialism to Israel.

The two sides denounced Israel's aggression and expressed readiness to continue their assistance to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in their struggle for their national rights and against the dangerous plans of the American-Israeli alliance in the region.

PRAVDA VIEWS SHULTZ PRESS CONFERENCE ON LEBANON

PM261555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Masking the True Goals: U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz Press Conference"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Aug -- To justify Washington's all-round military-political support for Israel's aggression in Lebanon, which has caused incalculable suffering and deaths among the Lebanese people and the devastation of that long-suffering country -- that, in the opinion of observers, was the main purpose of the press conference held here by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

Masking the true goals of American diplomacy, the U.S. secretary of state attempted to dissociate himself from the policy of genocide being pursued by Tel Aviv in Lebanon by asserting that the United States did not support the Israeli invasion. However, these assertions will not withstand any criticism: They are refuted both by earlier statements by American leaders, including the President, and by statements by Israeli leaders themselves, including Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Sharon, who made many trips to the United States during the period of preparation for the aggression and who were -- and are -- the leaders of Israel's aggressive actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

That is why it sounds odd, to say the least, when Mr Shultz says that the United States did not support the Israeli aggression from the first. What was used to accomplish all this, if not American weapons? Why, if the United States opposed this policy, did it repeatedly veto all resolutions in the UN Security Council proposing a speedy end to the Israeli aggression? Here the U.S. secretary of state clearly cannot make things tally.

The Israeli troops' brutalities in Lebanon are so great and have so shaken the world that now Mr Shultz is forced to state that "there were some instances when we had the impression that the Israeli acts were excessive, and we said so."

Describing relations with the Arab world, he was forced to admit that U.S. relations with those countries have become tense in view of the fact that they have witnessed people's sufferings in Lebanon and the colossal destruction in Beirut.

In essence the secretary of state avoided answering a question on whether Israel is preparing to attack Palestinians in other parts of Lebanon, confining himself to the observation that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Lebanon and that the Lebanese Government must establish control over the country.

He did not answer a quite specific question: Does Israel intend -- and if so, when -- to withdraw its troops from the occupied part of Lebanon's territory?

When asked whether the Israeli Government has given any assurances about its intention of leaving Lebanon in the near future, in essence Shultz gave no answer. He only referred to his talk with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, who allegedly stated that Israel does not hanker after Lebanese territory -- to which Shultz himself allegedly observed that he "takes him at his word."

Touching on the prospects for a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon, Shultz confined himself to references to the fact that U.S. intentions are associated with the formation of a strong Lebanese Government.

The secretary of state was asked outright what he means by the Palestinians' legitimate rights and whether they include the right to self-determination and independence. In reply he launched into vague arguments about how a precise definition of these rights would be the result of talks and that the very concept of "self-determination" is allegedly regarded "as something conditional." Shultz tried to force the whole problem of the creation of a Palestinian state into the procrustean bed of the Camp David agreements, which, as is known, make no provision for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, but only speak of autonomy under Israeli control. This is rejected by the vast majority of Palestinians, who demand the creation of a genuinely independent Palestinian state, their legitimate right which cannot be ignored.

At the same time Shultz repeated more than once in his remarks that events in Lebanon indicate the need for an urgent solution to the Palestinian problem. The secretary of state was forced to admit that the expansion of Israeli militarized settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza does not serve the aims of the peaceful resolution of the Palestinian problem. Nor did he deny a possible PLO role in a future settlement of the Palestinian question.

ISRAELI, U.S. ESCALATION OF AGGRESSION CITED

IZVESTIYA Article

LD261700 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 26 Aug 82

["IZVESTIYA About the Israeli Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- "The lifting of the siege of West Beirut by the Israelis solves only a part of the problem," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. "The main thing is to put an end to the Israeli aggression against the Republic of Lebanon and that its territory be cleared of the interventionists and restored to its original borders."

But, the article points out, the aggressors are continuing their sabotage of a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis. As Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir admitted in an interview with the American ABC television company, the Israeli occupation troops are preparing to spend the winter in Lebanon's territory. He also made it clear that Israel is not going to withdraw from the territories of the other Arab countries occupied earlier, using as a cover for this policy the notorious Camp David accords.

It is obvious that Tel Aviv is not going to confine itself to the evacuation of Palestinians from western Beirut. It is out to achieve the second aim of its invasion: withdrawal from the country of the Syrian troops, which are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The invaders intend to preserve their control also of southern Lebanon.

"At hand is an escalation of the Israeli aggression. The aggressors clearly intend to keep under their military control the political developments in Lebanon, to impose on the Lebanese people their diktat on the Camp David terms," the newspaper writes in conclusion.

Demchenko on U.S. Marines

LD270230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast commentary by PRAVDA observer Pavel Demchenko]

[Text] Good evening, comrades: The Palestinians are leaving Beirut. The aggression continues. It was in such laconic and fairly accurate terms that the Algerian weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE evaluated the present stage in the Near East crisis, and it is really so. Ships are leaving Beirut port heading for other Arab countries carrying Palestinian fighters who displayed enviable staunchness and courage in battle with the occupiers. As for Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory, it is not just continuing, according to the latest foreign agency reports, the threat is growing of the seizure of the remaining part of Lebanon as well as an Israeli attack on Syrian forces.

Another sinister event in the development of the crisis has come to pass. Yesterday a unit of American Marines landed in Beirut port. Officially it is part of the so-called disengagement forces and numbers 800 men. They are supposed to leave in 30 days. But can this be believed? The situation is too complicated and it is always possible to find a pretext for extending the period of their stay. Americans landed in Lebanon 24 years ago, in July 1958, also for the purpose of separating warring forces and also for a short period. But the weeks turned into months. At that time Washington also said that the soldiers were forbidden to fire, but they fired. These historic facts come to the fore.

It is clear that by arranging a military presence for itself the United States is becoming more heavily involved in the Near East conflict. It is considered everywhere in the world to be an accomplice in the Israeli aggression. Suffice it to say that Israeli pilots are flying Phantoms and dropping American-manufactured bombs on Arabs. Now the label of complicity acquires a new hue, if you allow for the fact that the American infantrymen may have to shoot. In any case, you must not ignore the fact that by landing troops in Lebanon and getting ready to send military advisers after them for an indefinite period, the Pentagon is acquiring another stronghold.

It is no accident that voices are being heard in the American Congress which assert that the United States is getting involved in another adventure.

Arutyunov on U.S. Plans

LD261912 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Aug 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The continued Israeli aggression in Lebanon is accompanied by an intensification of the intrigues by the U.S. military in the Middle East region. This is indicated by the Pentagon's intentions to carry out vast maneuvers this fall involving the U.S. land, naval and air forces in Oman. THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that the plan for these maneuvers has been drawn up. The U.S. ABC television network says that the White House has made plans to ensure a U.S. military presence in Lebanon. The arrival of the 800 U.S. Marines was the fist stage in this process. U.S. military advisers and experts will be taken there. These reports are regarded by many observers as facts that arouse grave concern, underlining the provocative trend of the current U.S. course in the Middle East.

In the light of frequent statements by President Reagan and other U.S. leaders regarding the desire of the United States to ensure in all circumstances Israel's military superiority over the Arabs, the Pentagon's military preparations in the region assume a clear anti-Arab nature. They aim to intimidate the Arabs who are asking for sanctions to be imposed on the United States for its participation in the Israeli aggression; they also seek to make the Arabs submit to the will of imperialism and Zionism.

Washington, as the Cairo AL-AHRAR wrote, wants the peoples to remain humiliated and enslaved and subjected to its will. AL-AHRAR added: We do not expect anything from Washington but (?evil) and torture.

Mikheyev on Israel's Plans

LD262358 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Excerpts] A video report was received today from Beirut on the continuing evacuation of fighters of PLO units. The Beirut population expresses its sympathy with the Palestinian resistance movement. Beirut's farewell to the Palestinian fighters is unforgettable. Meanwhile, the Zionists continued to grossly violate the conditions surrounding the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters. In west Beirut, Israeli agents set off a bomb on the route being followed by a column of trucks holding Palestinian fighters. One thousand wounded fighters and tens of thousands of civilians are in hospitals.

New information describing the occupation of a considerable part of Lebanese territory is becoming more abundant. The Israeli military command is occupying houses belonging to Lebanese. New units and equipment are being moved to regions north of Beirut and to the Al-Biqa' Valley. The occupiers have begun cutting down fruit orchards along highways, especially along the road connecting Tyre and Sidon in south Lebanon. The Israelis intend to create a no-man's-land here in order to prevent operations by partisans just as Hitlerites operated in our country, cutting trees along highways and railroad tracks.

The growing impression in Lebanon is that Israel intends to settle down on a part of the country just as it has done on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. For several days now reports have been coming from Israel about its rulers' intention to switch from aggression against Lebanon to aggression against other Arab countries.

Under the headline: "Israel's Next Target," the NATIONAL HERALD newspaper published an editorial pointing out that as the armed formations of the PLO were being evacuated from Beirut, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon started hinting at the beginning of a new war to teach Syria a lesson.

Sharon's recent remark that Damascus is the capital of Syria and lies in a zone accessible to Israeli artillery appears to have two purposes: First, for Syria to pull its forces out of Lebanon -- it should be remembered that these Syrian forces were sent to Lebanon by the League of Arab States to maintain peace between warring Lebanese groups. Second, Sharon wants to frighten Syria away from taking part in the development of a new political system in Lebanon. It should be reminded that Israel's plan provides for bringing the Phalangists to power.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON LESSONS OF LEBANON INVASION

LD270740 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 27 Aug 82

["Lebanon: Lessons of Tragedy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- "Contrary to the expectations of Tel Aviv and its trans-oceanic patrons, the invasion of Lebanon did not help them bury the Palestinian problem. Quite the contrary, Lebanon's tragedy revealed with special clarity the undeniable truth that without creation of a national Palestinian state there can be neither settlement nor peace in the Middle East," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

In an international review the newspaper points out that life itself confirms how right is the Soviet Union, other peace-loving countries, that invariably for many years have been demanding that an end be put to Israel's piratic invasion, that such a settlement of the Middle East conflict be ensured that would be based on the solely firm foundation -- the norms of international law.

It is now clear to any unbiased observer, the newspaper writes, that the Camp David process inspired by the United States, the process that separated Egypt from the (?Arab) world, untied the hands of Israel. It is not surprising that relations between Washington and Cairo are now not so unclouded as they were before: The Egyptian authorities have to take into consideration the burgeoning of anti-American sentiments in Egypt and in the Arab world as a whole.

"It is difficult to predict how these attitudes will be manifested," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. "But one thing is absolutely clear: The pro-American conservative forces in the Arab world that undermined its unity in the face of the Israeli aggression taught a lesson to Arab peoples, the lesson that they will not forget and will take into consideration in future. Moreover, the openly pro-Israeli character of the United States' policy that was embarrassing to its allies in NATO before, has now become a source of acute contradictions in the Western alliance. And there are many contradictions in that alliance as it is..."

Such are facts. "They show convincingly: The U.S.-Israeli alliance, not winning a real military victory is suffering a fiasco in the moral-political sphere," the newspaper writes. But does this mean that the Tel Aviv-Washington axis is about to turn to a more reasonable course, the newspaper asks. To think so would mean "to engage in wishful thinking." The Israeli military obviously hopes to overcome the impasse into which the intervention in Lebanon went by expanding the aggression, that is by attacking Syria. As to Washington, the matter is that it views the Israeli venture not in isolation, but as part of the global plan of the Reagan administration envisaging the suppression of the liberation forces of the developed world and destabilisation of young states of progressive orientation.

The Israeli aggression, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes, might have dangerous consequences far from local character, particularly in conditions of the overall heightening of international tension. This is why it is necessary for all peoples to achieve its ending.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON EVENTS IN BEIRUT

LD261642 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- The Palestine Liberation Organisation has won genuine international recognition by its struggle against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The courage, steadfastness and confidence in the victory displayed by the joint detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces helped them to put up resistance to the Israeli invaders who were armed with latest U.S. military equipment. A statement to this effect was made here today by Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission in the USSR. He was speaking at a meeting with Moscovites, sponsored by the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Arab Countries and the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Arab People of Palestine.

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir spoke in detail about the situation in Lebanon and told the audience about the Israeli invaders' atrocities there. He said that the PLO was leaving Beirut undefeated. The aggressors have failed to break its resistance and remove it from the political scene. The PLO have won even greater recognition and higher prestige all over the world. The head of the PLO mission in the USSR emphasised that the Palestine Liberation Organisation will continue its struggle for the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The PLO, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir said, has the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all people of goodwill.

MEDICAL AID TO PALESTINIAN RED CRESCENT

LD270622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Summary] Guided by the principles of humanism and international solidarity, the Union of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent of the USSR have sent a special Aeroflot flight with hospital supplies and instruments to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society to help treat the victims of aggression.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD262140 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and Richard Andriamanjato, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who have come to Moscow to attend the meeting of the inter-governmental Soviet-Madagascar commission on economic and technical cooperation and trade.

Views on questions of Soviet-Madagascar relations and on some international problems were exchanged in the course of the conversation that passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Andrey Gromyko and the Madagascar representatives noted with satisfaction that considerable successes in the development of bilateral relations, this being based on the coincidence or closeness of positions on the most important problems of our times, in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and progress, have been achieved in the ten years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar.

When international questions were discussed it was stressed that no task is more important now than that of preventing a world nuclear catastrophe. The Madagascar representatives spoke highly of the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, that ranges against imperialism's dangerous intrigues its purposeful and clear-cut Peace Programme for the 1980s, and of the new peace initiatives that have found their reflection in the speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, in his message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and in other Soviet proposals.

Concern over the dangerous turn of events in the Middle East was expressed. The sides strongly condemned the aggression unleashed by Tel Aviv against Lebanon. Israel's crimes on Lebanese soil, the genocide against thousands of absolutely innocent people have the direct support of Washington which has actually become an accomplice of the bandit aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

What is happening in Lebanon is a result of Camp David, of separate anti-Arab deals. Peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all interested sides, including the PLO as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

Special attention was given to the situation in the Indian Ocean area. Attempts to frustrate the implementation of the United Nations decision on the holding in 1983 of an international conference on the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone were condemned.

Andrey Gromyko and the Madagascar representatives noted that the explosive situation in the south of Africa is deteriorating: The South African regime continues its unlawful occupation of Namibia and has launched a new aggression against Angola. Condemning the aggressive course of the Republic of South Africa, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar regard the freeing of the south of Africa from the remnants of colonialism and racism as one of the urgent international tasks.

AAPSO OFFICIAL GREETS SWAPO ON NAMIBIA DAY

LD262318 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Aug 82

[From the "Africa as We See It" program]

[Summary] The world progressive public observes Namibia Day on 26 August. Speaking on behalf of the Soviet public is a senior official of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, (Eduard Samoylov). (Samoylov) said the committee conveys its wholehearted greetings to the people of Namibia and SWAPO [South West African People's Organization].

The Soviet people are on the side of the Namibian patriots. At meetings and rallies they voice their solidarity and denounce the criminal policies in South Africa. They protest in particular at South Africa's latest act of aggression against Angola. South Africa leans on the support of the Western countries who seek to preserve their economic and strategic positions in Angola and Namibia. However, the Soviet people are convinced that the last word will be said by the people of Namibia.

"Various international and national organizations are rendering moral and material assistance to Namibia, (Eduard Samoylov) said: The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee is one of them. During the next few days, medical supplies, foodstuffs and clothing will be sent from the Soviet Union to the Namibian refugees who have fallen victim to the South African aggression. A Soviet vessel brought recently a consignment of similar cargoes to the Angolan port of Mocamedes. The cargoes were bought and the money collected by the Soviet people. On this red-letter day for the people of Namibia, (Eduard Samoylov) said in conclusion, I would like to say that the Soviet people are on the side of their Namibian friends and their heroic and just struggle."

NOVOYA VREMYA ON NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

PM251101 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 34, 20 Aug 82 pp. 8-10

[Article by V. Midtsev: "The South of Africa: Explosive Situation"]

[Text] Readers of Western newspapers recently may have formed the impression that the question of granting independence to Namibia was on the point of being favorably resolved. The exact date for a cease-fire was even given (for the umpteenth time) -- 15 August -- as were the deadlines for the gradual fulfillment of Security Council resolution No. 435, providing for the holding of free elections in Namibia under the control of a UN military contingent and administrative personnel. These reassuring "forecasts" were obviously inspired in the United States at a time when intensive talks on the Namibian question have been taking place in New York -- in July and August. They have been held by the "contact group" (in addition to the United States it includes Britain, France, the FRG and Canada) with the Republic of South Africa, the Namibian Liberation Organization, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and the "Frontline states" of Southern Africa.

But 15 August has come and gone and there is still no trace of any real advances in a settlement. Worse, on 10 August the Republic of South Africa military undertook one more incursion deep into Angola, again stoking the atmosphere in the region to a dangerous degree. True, so far it is not entirely clear whether this is another bandit raid or the start of a "decisive strike" against Angola and SWAPO which the racists have long been threatening to deliver.

Are there convincing data on the preparation of a large-scale military invasion into Angola by the Republic of South Africa along the lines of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon? There certainly are.

First, the racists continue to hold the vast regions in southern Angola which they have seized. Their troops have penetrated up to 200 km in some places while air reconnaissance is being undertaken even further. At the same time the concentration of the Republic of South Africa's troops on occupied Angolan territory and the northern regions of Namibia is continuing. New military units, heavy armaments, including armored transport vehicles, artillery and tanks are being moved in here.

Second, the racists' military aid to the so-called National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) -- the counter-revolutionary grouping of J. Savimbi waging an armed struggle against the people's Government of Angola -- has increased. Hence the stepping up of terrorist and subversive activity by its armed gangs. Savimbi is necessary to the South African racists not only as an auxiliary force. They need him mainly as a candidate for the role of head of the puppet government to which Pretoria would like to hand over power in Luanda, having overthrown the progressive regime.

Third, while U.S. and other Western newspapers are alleging that a positive outcome to the talks on Namibia is close at hand, the leaders of the Republic of South Africa have in the past few days virtually admitted that they intend to wreck the talks this time, too. The Republic of South Africa, they state, will refuse to withdraw its troops from Namibia and consequently to implement the UN plan unless an accord is reached on the prior or simultaneous withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola and unless agreement is reached on the inclusion in the Angolan Government of representatives of Savimbi's pro-Western group.

The Governments of Angola and Cuba have resolutely rejected these solicitations. Now, by insisting on having its way, Pretoria is obviously seeking the collapse of the talks in order to give itself a free hand for a large-scale incursion deep into Angola.

To this it may be added that, in terms of its aggressiveness and perfidy, the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa is the equal of the Israeli Begin-Sharon regime. The Republic of South Africa and Israel maintain excellent relations with each otehr. They actively cooperate in various spheres, including the military one. Characteristic is their total disregard for the rights and fate of other peoples and for universally recognized norms of international law and UN decisions, unbridled hatred for national liberation and other progressive movements, and an orientation toward cooperation with the most aggressive forces of imperialism. It is no accident that the Republic of South Africa and Israel are among the present U.S. administration's closest strategic partners.

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon in the eyes of the fascist regime of the Republic of South Africa is a model for emulation. After all, Pretoria has never concealed its intention to annihilate SWAPO and hand over power in Namibia and Angola to puppet governments. To preserve the racist system the regime of the Republic of South Africa is prepared to rush headlong into any adventure and kindle the conflagration of any war it pleases. True, there are a number of restraining factors -- for instance, the racists' fear of losing their Western guardians, particularly their U.S. patron. However, in connection with the U.S. administration's overt connivance with the Israeli aggressors this factor has perhaps now lost its importance.

The Republic of South Africa was the only African country south of the Sahara to welcome Reagan's entry to the White House. Understandably, Pretoria joyfully welcomed the new President's statement of his intention to maintain "constructive" friendly relations with the Republic of South Africa, to step up the struggle against "international terrorism" -- that is, against the liberation movements and the young states that support them -- and to launch into a "crusade" against the forces of progress and socialism. Not surprising! The racists have long declared their state to be the West's reliable bulwark in the struggle against the "Red peril!" Long before Reagan they were branding and are continuing to brand SWAPO as a "terrorist" organization although it has been recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. U.S. connivance with the Israeli aggressors could prompt them to act against Angola, following Israel's example.

Washington's position on the Namibian issue is giving Pretoria the pretext it seeks. Indeed, the idea of "linking" Namibia's liberation with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was put forward by the U.S. administration. But Reagan's team immediately ran into objections from the other members of the "contact group" who voiced the reasonable opinion that this "linkage" could only create additional obstacles in the path of Namibia's liberation. Reluctant to aggravate relations with their partners, the Americans bit their tongues, giving Pretoria the opportunity to seize on their idea to derail the talks and return to what the Republic of South Africa has long been seeking -- the solution of the problem by military means. For war can be the only alternative to talks.

The United State's West European allies cannot submissively follow U.S. policy, which is essentially pushing the Republic of South Africa toward aggression against Angola. In West Europe, particularly France and the FRG, in contrast to the United States, antiracist feelings permeate not only the public but quite influential groups of ruling circles.

Overt support for the racist Republic of South Africa could cause substantial damage to the West European states' relations with the liberated African countries. The former metropolitan countries are not interested in weakening their positions on the continent. Considerable influence is also exerted on these states' policy by the fact that it is not in their interests to refuse -- because of the Republic of South Africa -- to cooperate with Angola with which they are seeking to develop advantageous ties. For all their dislike of the Angolan progressive regime they have their own approach toward the problems of southern Africa despite the pressure brought to bear on them by the Republic of South Africa and the United States.

But the main obstacle on the path of aggression is the unswerving determination of the Angolan leadership and people to defend the country's independence. For 15 years the Angolan patriots under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] have fought for liberation from colonial enslavement. At the cost of many lives they won national independence. On becoming the true masters of their destiny the Angolan people created their own state and embarked on the radical restructuring of the economy in the interests of the working people. For the first time in their history, prospects for a new life and a happy future were opened up before them. The South African aggressors and their imperialist patrons are encroaching on all this.

But Angola is not alone. The support of the other "frontline" states -- Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Botswana -- gives it strength. Like Angola these states are victims of the Republic of South Africa's subversive activity, political pressure and acts of military provocation. With Angola and SWAPO these states advocate an immediate settlement in Namibia on the basis of the strict observance of the UN plan, the liberation of that country from illegal occupation by the Republic of South Africa and the transfer of full power to the Namibian people.

The overwhelming majority of independent African countries are on the side of the Angolan people and Namibian patriots. For a number of reasons differences do exist between them on a number of issues. The South African racists and imperialists are trying to profit from this. But on questions concerning the liberation of Namibia and the abolition of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa the African countries have always displayed solidarity and unanimity. They proceed here from the premise that Africa cannot consider itself completely free and cannot consider its independence and security totally reliable as long as Namibia is enslaved and until such time as the shameful system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa has been eliminated.

The People's Republic of Angola has reliable and true friends in the form of the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist community countries. The socialist countries have rendered the Angolan people decisive assistance in the struggle for liberation, in the national building which they are undertaking under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, and in the consolidation of their defense capability.

The Cuban troops arrived in Angola at the request of its country's first president, A. Neto, in late 1975 when the young republic was being subjected to aggression from foreign interventionists, including the Republic of South Africa, and their mercenaries while its capital, Luanda, was besieged. Cuba's internationalist support averted the mortal danger looming over Angola at the time and played an important part in defending the gains of the Angolan national liberation revolution. Later too it frequently served this just cause insofar as the Republic of South Africa is continuing its aggression against Angola.

The Republic of South Africa's demand -- inspired by the U.S. administration -- for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. Angola, like any other state, has the right to resolve independently the question of to whom to turn for aid under conditions of external aggression threatening its existence. No one has the right to interfere in its relations with other countries, including Cuba.

The question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is the exclusive prerogative of the Governments of Angola and Cuba which defined their position absolutely clearly in their 5 February 1982 joint statement. The Cuban troops, it emerges from this document, did not come to Angola permanently.

The Angolan and Cuban Governments expressed the readiness to examine the question of their gradual withdrawal when SWAPO's struggle and the demands of the world community lead to the solution of the Namibian problem on the basis of the precise fulfillment of the Security Council Resolution No 435 which outlined the course of such a solution, and to the withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa's occupying troops beyond the Orange River, that is, from Namibian territory.

The events in Lebanon, where the U.S. administration is testing the possibility of moving from verbal imprecations to practical actions for the suppression of liberation forces at the hands of its junior but highly aggressive partners, are prompting vigilance in southern Africa too.

BURUNDI PRESIDENT CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PM241623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Z. Kadymbekov "Letter From Burundi": "Land of Eternal Summer"]

[Excerpt] Bujumbura -- The country's domestic and foreign policy is directed by the ruling Unity for National Progress Party [UPRONA]. Its chairman, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, named nonalignment as Burundi's chief foreign policy principle. During the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of the state's independence we were received by President J.-B. Bagaza of Burundi.

"A happy mission fell to the lot of UPRONA", the head of state pointed out. "It was to head the country in the struggle for liberation, achieve independence and maintain it to the present day. We have managed to achieve a great deal under the party's leadership and with the assistance of friendly countries, including the Soviet Union. In the economic sphere the agricultural sector has been developed. Our state is now self-sufficient in food.

"Industrial production has increased -- over the past 5 years overall economic growth has reached the stable level of 5 percent. This is a significant indicator for such a small country as ours. Today we are developing hydroelectric resources and building roads. Achievements are still more conclusive in the social and cultural spheres. In colonial times there were only three schools for training colonial officials. Primary education was farmed out to missionaries. Now the number of primary schools has increased from 3 to 70. Every year 1,0000 of the republic's citizens receive education at the University of Burundi and in friendly countries' higher educational institutions, while in 1962 just 1 Burundian was studying abroad.

"Many of our young men and women are studying in the USSR. They are being trained in VUZes in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. All this shows once again that the acquisition of independence was our greatest victory. We can say with gratitude that the Soviet Union has helped many countries struggling for independence and is continuing to give us support at the present time."

Dwelling on problems of the present international situation, President Bagaza highly evaluated the USSR's peace initiatives. He pointed out that any proposal aimed at limiting the arms race and banning nuclear weapons elicits approval and support from the Republic of Burundi, for the arms race not only poses the threat of war breaking out but also swallows up national resources which could be used to promote progress in many states, including for the peoples of developing countries.

"Therefore we warmly welcome President L.I. Brezhnev's peace initiatives," Jean-Baptiste Bagaza went on to say. "We welcome the USSR's pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

to conclude the conversation President Bagaza dwelt on questions of the development of Soviet-Burundian cooperation. "The relations that have taken shape between our countries," he said, "may be described as good. We want them to improve and deepen still further. We support the development of economic, commercial and cultural exchange."

GUATEMALAN GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. POLICY

LD252110 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Since the very assumption of power by the present U.S. administration, U.S. imperialism has used every method in the book to regain its lost positions in Central America and to halt the revolutionary struggle of the peoples and the irreversible transformation processes. This is said in a statement released here by the Revolutionary Armed Forces -- one of the organisations comprising the Front of the National Patriotic Unity of Guatemala.

Guatemala patriots resolutely reject Washington's provocative allegations that the complex situation in Central America is the result of some "Cuban and Soviet expansion". The chief cause of all the troubles and sufferings of the Latin American peoples is the imperial policies pursued by Washington which dreams of establishing total dominance over the whole world, the statement says.

In trying to stem the tide of the revolutionary struggle in Guatemala, the regime of General Rios Montt, supported by the USA, is toughening its reprisals against innocent population. In the past five months alone, the statement says, regime troops have destroyed over five thousand people, mainly in rural areas.

The USA has rejected the possibility of a political settlement to the conflict in El Salvador, and continues to provide that country's anti-people regime with unlimited aid in arms, money and advisers.

Washington has embarked on implementing its plan to undermine the Nicaraguan revolution. The forces of counter-revolution financed by the CIA are daily stepping up their actions. As a matter of urgency, the USA is helping bolster the might of the military in Honduras, who play the principal role in the plans to destabilise the internal situation in Nicaragua.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces have called on all the progressive forces of Central America to cement solidarity with those fighting for freedom and democracy, and to expose the adventurist and interventionist schemes of Washington in the region.

BAKU PAPER ON ALIYEV APRIL VISIT TO MEXICO

PM261131 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 17 August carries on page 2 a 6,000-word Mexico City/Moscow report by TASS special correspondent Yu. Romantsov on the late-April visit to Mexico by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and including, among others, Brezhnev aide A.M. Aleksandrov. In addition to describing the scene at various places visited by the delegation (a Mexico City monument, a historical museum, a ballet performance, an oil rig and the city of Cancun), the report also provides versions of Aliyev's speeches at various functions (a Mexico City monument wreathlaying, a reception given by House of Representatives Standing Commission Chairman Luis Farias, a banquet hosted by Farias, a meeting with President Lopez Portillo and a luncheon given by the mayor of Cancun).

Devoting considerable space to the interest shown by the Mexican media and people in the visit, Romantsov notes that "during all their meetings, talks and conversations the Soviet parliamentarians worthily represented the land of Great October, finding a warm and friendly welcome everywhere." Aliyev personally is praised for his performance at an airport news conference on arrival, where he reportedly answered newsmen's questions "clearly and comprehensibly, providing precise and profoundly pithy explanations."

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES AKTYUBINSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV

LD261004 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] As a matter of honor for Aktyubinsk workers: Now that they have commenced mass harvesting, the workers of Aktyubinskaya Oblast are endeavouring to bring in the harvest without loss, to please the homeland with an above-plan handover of grain crops and other agricultural and livestock produce, with successful development of industry and all branches of the economy, and to usher in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner.

This was discussed at an oblast party and economic aktiv held today. The meeting was attended by members of the obkom bureau, first secretary of the gorkom and first secretaries of party raykoms, chairmen of the gorispolkom and of the rayispolkom, heads of rayon agricultural directorates, leaders and secretaries of party organizations at industrial enterprises, in construction, transport and communications, at oblast establishments.

The aktiv was addressed by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present. We are, he stressed, at an important new stage in the implementation of the historic guidelines of the 26th party congress. It is the foremost duty of communists and all working people of the oblast to respond to the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and the report delivered to it by Comrade Brezhnev with a considerable overfulfillment of the plan for the sale of grain and other agricultural produce to the state. Every step must be taken to raise the pace of harvesting and grain delivery, to penetrate more deeply into the state of affairs in all areas of the harvest, to plough-under winter fallow in time, to gather in all the straw, to procure more potatoes and vegetables, and to ensure that work is efficient and running smoothly everywhere. This requires intensification of organizational and political work in every sector, concentrating first and foremost on development of socialist competition and creation of conditions for shock labor in all kolkhozes.

More attention should be given to animal husbandry and to raising the rates of procurement of hay, haylage, silage and vitamin grass meal. It is important to improve the organization of cattle fattening, to ensure that they are looked after properly, to increase the sale of meat, milk and other produce to the state and to comprehensively prepare every livestock farm for the winter.

Comrade Kunayev went on to talk about more efficiency in the work of industrial enterprises, of management standards in capital construction, punctual commissioning and running-in of new production capacities, construction of housing, sociocultural and consumer projects, increasing work productivity in every job and the quality of output. Not a single issue involved in the rational use of internal reserves, making extra savings and being more thrifty, and the support of valuable initiatives and innovation should be overlooked by party, administrative, trade union or Komsomol bodies, managers and specialists at enterprises. Cultural, consumer, medical and shopping facilities provided for the working people should be constantly improved. It is essential to raise the role of mass information and the propaganda media, other ideological establishments, people's control bodies, and of public opinion in all this.

During his stay in the oblast Comrade Kunayev visited Alginskiy and Aktyubinski Rayons. At the Zemledelets, Ilich and Krasnyy Kolos Kolkhozes and the Karl Marx and 40-Let Kazakhskaya SSR Sovkhozes he familiarized himself with progress in the grain harvest and other crops, fodder procurement, grain handover to the state and talked to tractor drivers, managers and specialists of the farms and examined the work and leisure conditions of grain farmers and livestock workers.

Comrade Kunayev inquired into the development of the oblast center, visited the directorate of the West Kazakhstan railway and the higher pilots school, and looked around cultural and consumer facilities. He took part in the formal opening of the streetcar system in Aktyubinsk.

On his tour of the oblast Comrade Kunayev was accompanied by Iventsov, first secretary of Aktyubinskiy Obkom, and Kozybayev, chairman of the Oblispolkom.

KUNAYEV CONGRATULATES BUILDERS OF CHILIK DAM

PM250845 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Land Will Become More Generous]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 17 Aug (TASS) -- By the end of the 5-year plan central rayons of Alma Atinskaya Oblast will not experience a shortage of water. It will be provided by a reservoir under construction in the mountains of the Zailiyskiy Alatau. Today the construction workers dammed the River Chilik ahead of schedule.

The dam blocking the swift-flowing stream at the Bartogay survey mark [urochishche] closed a bowl capable of holding over 300 million cubic meters of water. It will take several years to accumulate that amount. But as early as this year the reservoir will be able to benefit the harvest. The tunnelers in an extremely short time dug a 400-meter tunnel beneath the Bartogay ridge.

Land reclamation construction workers assembled at the site to mark the completion of the first facilities at the project. D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, congratulated the creators of the irrigation system on the labor victory.

TRADE UNIONS TO OBSERVE PEACE DAY 1 SEP

LD261200 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS -- The Soviet trade unions with a membership of 130 million are preparing actively to mark the day of trade union action for peace, at the call of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions, which was held in Havana in February of this year. The day is to be marked for the first time this year on September 1, the day of the start of World War Two.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions that on the day of trade union action for peace, mass anti-war meetings of working people are to be held in the Soviet Union and peace shifts are to be held at many enterprises. The working collectives will be honouring heroes of the past war and heroes of labour. Young people and veterans will lay wreaths to the monuments and tombs of those who perished in World War Two.

The purpose of all these actions is to state vigorously the unflinching will of the Soviet trade unions and all working people of the USSR to uphold peace and to express solidarity with the anti-war struggle of the working people and trade unions of all countries.

The Soviet trade unions have considered and consider it the main task of their international activities to promote in every way stronger peace and international security on earth.

RECENT CSA REPORT ON FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD262042 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today published its latest report on the progress of fodder procurement. According to figures for 23 August grasses have been cut on over 75 million hectares. Throughout the country's agroindustrial complex as a whole some 52 million tons of hay have been stored. This is 74 percent of the plan. More haylage than last year -- 56.8 million tons -- has been laid in. Mass procurement of silage has begun on the farms; 31 million tons of it have been obtained.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 26 AUG REPORTED

LD270656 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kurganskaya Oblast has begun harvesting corn. The fodder area covers more than 300,000 hectares. (0200 GMT)

Farmers started mass sowing of winter crops today in Belgorod. Wheat and rye are to be sown on an area of 470,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Nearly 52 million tons of hay have been stored throughout the country. (0700 GMT)

Threshing of grain crops began on the 4th million hectares today in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Over 1 million hectares remains to be threshed. The eight rayons of eastern Orenburgskaya Oblast have already delivered over 100,000 tons of grain. (0900 GMT)

Winter crop sowing has ended in Altay. Rye and wheat occupy 190,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Grasses from more than 75 million hectares have been mown throughout the country. (1530 GMT)

MOSCOW REPORTS 'GOOD HARVEST' OF GRAIN

LD262346 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Roads leading to grain elevators will have heavy traffic these days. Crops have been harvested from 65 million hectares or more than 50 percent of the grain fields. A good harvest has been grown in the main grain-growing areas of the country. The farms are guaranteed by the government that the entire amount of produce will be bought at firm prices. The farms receive bonuses for surplus produce.

GRAIN, FODDER HARVESTING TASKS REVIEWED

PM251003 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Aug 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by livestock specialist M. Glinka: "Both Grain and Fodder"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration 71.9 million hectares of natural and sown grasses -- roughly the same amount as by the same date last year -- had been harvested by 16 August, but hay procurements were considerably less than last year -- 49 million tons compared with 55 million.

Some 54.3 million tons of cured hay had been procured (7 percent more than last year). Some 22.5 million tons of prepared silage (up 2 percent) and 5,300 tons of artificially dried green fodder (up 3 percent) had been produced.

This is probably the busiest time of all in areas sown to fodder crops and perennial and annual grasses, and in natural grasslands. It is now August; summer is drawing to a close and there is still much to be done. The fact that the fodder procurement rate has been allowed to fall in a number of places is thus all the more alarming.

The fodder procurement situation differs, of course, from one zone to another. Rich grass crops have been grown in most parts of the country's Central and Northwest Regions. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Latvia and Estonia have already laid in 30 percent more hay than by mid-August last year and have fulfilled their hay procurement plans. Farms have also achieved their targets in Belorussia's Grodnenskaya Oblast, in Moskovskaya Oblast -- where an average of 2 tons of hay per cow has been laid in -- and in Ivanovskaya Oblast. The Kareleskaya ASSR and Gomelskaya, Minskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Moskovskaya, Orlovskaya and Tulskaya Oblasts have fulfilled their cured hay procurement plans.

Unfortunately, there are still places failing to show a true sense of personal concern to ensure that everything possible is done to increase fodder stocks. In a number of areas, despite the modest fodder stocks available to livestock units, with the start of grain harvesting the fodder procurement rate has been allowed to drop sharply and the second mowing of grasses is making slow progress. This is particularly true of Minskaya Oblast. But the Komi ASSR and Kirovskaya Oblast are still nowhere near finishing the first mowing. The least hay of all has been procured by Vologodskaya, Orlovskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts and the least cured hay has been procured on farms in Novgorodskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts.

Farmers in the country's southern regions are tackling the complex task of procuring grain and fodder simultaneously. Their experience shows that with skillful organization it is possible to work at speed in both the grain and fodder fields. Farms in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast had fulfilled their hay and cured hay procurement plans by early August. Large stocks of coarse fodder have also been laid in in Dnepropetrovskaya, Volynskaya, Donetskaya, Sumskaya, Khersonskaya, Krymskaya and a number of other oblasts in the Ukraine. In the Ukraine as a whole, however, the hay procurement plan has been only 76 percent fulfilled; some 1.3 million tons of hay less than last year has been procured -- 25 percent less than last year. Cured hay procurements are also down from last year. The republic is being held back by farms in Vinnitskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Lvovskaya and Kievskaya and other oblasts.

Machine operators in the Kalmytskaya ASSR have harvested less than half of the scheduled grass crop and the fodder procurement rate remains extremely low in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, which have laid in only 37 percent of their planned hay stocks.

This year it is particularly important to procure silage corn only at the wavy ripeness stage, rather than at the milky and milky-waxy ripeness stage as is usually the case. In a number of places, however, even crops intended for winter fodder stocks are being fed to livestock.

A complex situation has developed in several parts of Siberia and Kazakhstan. The heat wave has noticeably reduced grass harvests there but even under these difficult conditions many farms are actively laying in fodder. The Karl Marx and Ileksiy Sovkhozes and a number of other farms in Aktyubinskaya Oblast, and the Trudovoy and Kzylzharskiy Sovkhozes in Tselinogradskaya Oblast have already fulfilled their hay procurement plans. In Aleksandrovskiy Rayon, Tomskaya Oblast, machine operators' work has been organized on the basis of the shift-work method, thanks to which they were first to complete their plan for the production of dehydrated fodder. This summer has proved once again that the farms which do best are those which complete the first mowing early. In Omskaya Oblast -- in Cherlaksiy and Nizhneomskiy Rayons, for example -- they are already gathering the second grass harvest, and a number of places plan to do a third mowing. Farms in Khabarovskiy Kray have overfulfilled their hay procurement targets.

Progressive practice yields many such examples. And yet a far from satisfactory situation has developed in a number of places. In Chitinskaya Oblast, for example, only 27 percent of the area under grasses has had its first mowing and the hay procurement plan has been only 13 percent fulfilled. Only 1/5 of the planned amount of cured hay has been laid in. In Kazakhstan, less coarse fodder has been laid in than last year.

The situation requires swift and effective measures. The territory of every farm must be studied in detail and all remaining grass must be cut, straw and chaff collection must be organized, and summer sowings of fodder crops must be better tended.

It is extremely important to improve the quality of fodder and increase its nutritional value. By no means everywhere is attention paid to this major reserve for improving rations. On farms in Kemerovskaya Oblast, for example, less than 1/3 of grass meals is top-or second-grade. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray 31.8 percent of hay inspected was third-grade or offgrade. More than 30 percent of cured hay laid in in the Tuvinskaya ASSR has been classified as offgrade.

Strict compliance with production procedures [tekhnologiya] a ban on outmoded techniques such as the mound method of silage making and the practice of putting cured hay into nonhermetic containers, and rigorous and efficient monitoring are essential if all fodder procurements are to be of high quality.

PRAVDA HIGHLIGHTS GRAIN PROCUREMENT MALPRACTICE

PM231459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review," compiled by USSR Ministry of Procurement experts: "Obeying the First Commandment"]

[Excerpts] Threshing floors are still working at full capacity in southern parts of the country, where combining is finished. The grain is being carefully prepared and dispatched to elevators and reception centers. The Kuban's grain producers, for example, have sent more than 2.5 million tons of grain to the state. Many farms are selling grain in excess of the plan.

But the grain procurement rate remains low on kolkhozes and sovkozes in some oblasts. Despite having the necessary stocks of food grain, many farms in Orenburgskaya Oblast are dragging their feet when it comes to delivering it to elevators.

Why are grain shipments being held up? Perhaps because of a shortage of transport? Not at all. The leaders of these kolkhozes decided in advance to keep more grain for their own needs.

Grain-forage balances have also been drawn up there with the same intention.

Farmers are obliged to fulfill the state procurement plan. Let no one forget this.

Local party, soviet and agricultural organs do not always handle these matters in a principled manner. Mismanagement frequently leads to other serious infringements of grain procurement procedures. We know that where strong wheats are grown their quality must be assessed in advance and they must not be mixed with other produce at threshing floors. But thse stipulations are not always adhered to.

One of grain producers' chief concerns is to deliver the full range of produce stipulated in their plan. Most farms are doing so. Wheat, rye and barley -- including brewing varieties -- and pulse and hulled crops are being delivered to reception centers. But some kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to fulfill their plans for certain crops. In Kompaneyevskiy Rayon, Kirovogradskaya Oblast, rye and peas have been threshed but farms have not started selling them yet. The Kirov, Chapayev, Ukraina and other kolkhozes are filling only their own silos with grain. The picture is the same in Aleksandrovskiy Rayon. Valuable food stocks must not be allowed to be used as forage.

The grain procurement rate depends largely on the smooth and efficient operation of every link in the "field-threshing floor-elevator" harvesting chain. Transport workers bear a particularly great responsibility.

Unfortunately, transport is not always being used efficiently. On the Chelyuskintsy Sovkhoz, Voroshilogradskaya Oblast, only 3 of the 29 trucks at the farm's disposal are being used to move produce from the threshing floor. On the Kalinin Kolkhoz in the oblast's Starobelskiy Rayon trucks allocated for hauling grain have been reassigned. Meantime, hundreds of tons of grain await transport from threshing floors. Plans for the sale of this grain have only been 21-36 percent fulfilled. There has been a marked fall in the rate at which produce is being moved in the oblast as a whole.

What the delay can lead to is graphically exemplified by the aforementioned Chelyuskintsy Sovkhoz. Some of the wheat stored at the open-air threshing floor began sprouting. It had to be sent for animal feed. The neighboring Uspenskiy Sovkhoz had stored 486 tons of damp grain but the drying unit was out of order. A number of farms in Rostovskaya Oblast also allowed grain to spoil.

These are, of course, exceptional cases. The numerous people employed at threshing floors adopt a thrifty and proprietary approach to the crop. As a rule, the grain is cleaned and dried there round the clock and the handling equipment operates efficiently.

The USSR Food Program points out that ensuring a more rapid and sustained increase in grain production is a key problem in agriculture. Its successful solution depends both on the farmer and on the transport and procurement worker. It is important to ensure that all those who have been entrusted with the fate of the harvest work full speed.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON HARVEST, SOWING PROGRESS

PM201453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Harvesting Today's Grain, Growing Tomorrow's"]

[Text] The harvest is in progress in the country. It encompasses virtually all our enormous fields -- from Kaliningrad to Primorskiy Kray, from Vologda to Odessa. In the southern grain areas the harvesting and threshing of cereal crops are being completed but the sale of grain to the state is continuing and seed stocks are being formed. The harvest is at its height over enormous areas. And the Virgin Landers of Kazakhstan and the Siberian arable farmers who recently embarked on it are building up the harvesting tempo with every passing day. Everywhere mass competition has been launched for the successful implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the attainment of good end results.

The accelerated and steady buildup of grain production is a key task in agriculture. The Food Program states that the task consists of meeting in the next few years the country's growing requirements for high-quality food and forage grain and having the necessary state reserves of grain and resources for its export.

The solution of the task is based on intensive factors of arable farming. The main thing here is to increase grain crop yield. It must be increased by 6-7 quintals [per hectare] over the decade.

And it is understandable why the entire country's attention is now focused on the arable farmers' work on the grainfield in the first year of the practical implementation of the Food Program.

The harvest is taking place under complex conditions in many places. But the good preparation for work in the majority of regions and the widespread and creative use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method, and the militant mood of all those taking part in the harvesting and transportation process are enabling the farms to harvest the crop at a good tempo. The grain threshing rates are consistently increasing. The combine units' high productivity has been noted recently in Orenburgskaya, Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

The initiative of the people's deputies from Saratovskaya Oblast who have suggested holding an all-union campaign under the slogan "Preserve everything which has been grown!" is being disseminated increasingly widely. It has been joined by a large detachment of the people's elected representatives, Komsomol activists, people's controllers and specialists. The participants in the campaign are acting correctly where they investigate attentively, knowledgeably and with civic interest the reasons for malfunctions on the grainfield, find a way out in the complex situations which are frequent this year, and call people strictly to account for spoilage and thriftlessness.

To accelerate the harvest in the south of the country, extensive use is being made of the flexible deployment of equipment. In many places reserve harvesting subdivisions are operating, which the rayon operational staffs send where rapid aid is required. Krymskaya, Khersonskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts are now transferring part of their equipment to those rayons of the Ukraine where there is still plenty of work to be done. From the south of the RSFSR equipment and transport facilities are going to Kurganskaya, Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray. The flexible, prompt maneuvering of equipment on the grainfields, when skillfully organized, is highly effective and should be adopted by the Soviet and economic organs.

The rapid tempo of work on the grainfield and the excellent quality of these operations are the paramount and very important element of the struggle against losses. This is a current requirement and will remain so until the last harvesting units leave the field.

The harvest is at its height.... But already in many of the country's regions the optimum winter sowing periods are arriving and this sowing must be carried out very carefully, to a high agrotechnical standard. After all, it is not for nothing that people say: Winter sowing means reliable bread. This year has reaffirmed this. We now obtain a larger harvest from the winter field than from the spring one.

The harvest front is moving from south to north, while the winter sowing front is advancing in the opposite direction. And this is causing certain difficulties in preparing fields and seeds in regions like the Northwest and Central Regions, the Urals and a number of places in the Baltic republics, particularly this year when the harvest here began considerably later than usual. Nonetheless, Soviet and economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists are called on to ensure that the sowing is carried out within the optimum deadlines. For this, for example, the leading farms are as a priority clearing those fields earmarked for winter crops under the crop rotation system and are creating specialized sowing subdivisions.

Many farms in the above-mentioned regions cannot supply themselves fully with seeds. But sowing material is being transported from other regions and the specialists' task is to prepare it rapidly and carefully for sowing.

The farms of Permskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Omskaya, Novosibirskaya, Kemerovskaya, Vologodskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts have begun the sowingwithout upheaval. This is largely explained by the fact that they prepared the fields in good time here. Throughout the country as a whole, the soil has been prepared for winter crops on 18.6 million hectares. That is the same as the 1980 level, but somewhat less than last year. The opportunities for accelerating the work do exist, and there is a need to do so. Recently rain has fallen and the weather has been cool in many regions of the country's European territory. This is complicating the harvest but creating good conditions for the sowing and subsequent development of the winter crops. It is important to preserve the moisture now, to eliminate weeds, to fertilize the fields, and to carry out the sowing to a high agrotechnical standard.

Much now depends on the agronomic service in the rayons and on the farms. Experienced specialists are attentively studying the results of past years and the features of this year's harvest.

This work is essential to determine correctly the predecessors for the winter crops, the composition of the fertilizers, and the methods of preparing the soil in accordance with scientifically substantiated zonal arable farming systems.

And so the battle for this year's grain is under way and the foundations for next year's harvest are being laid on the country's enormous grainfields. These operations are interconnected and need equally precise organization and reliable material and technical backup. The arable farmers of all regions have adequate opportunities for harvesting everything which has been grown without losses, for carrying out the winter crop sowing within the best periods, and taking a new step in increasing grain production.

'PETTY' PILFERING OF VEGETABLES, HAY REPORTED

PM201451 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 14 August carries on page 4 under the headline "No Leniency for Pilferers" an article by V. Kolesnikov on an extensive spot check, codenamed "Harvest-82," which is being carried out with a view to uncovering the extent of pilferage during the vegetable harvest in Leiningradskaya Oblast.

Although, the author states, the pilfering usually takes place on a smalll scale, "it costs the state very dear. There was one case when militia workers took more than 300 kilograms of potatoes from a bus that was bringing back citizens who had been working in the fields. Yet not one of the passengers thought of himself as an embezzler of the national wealth. Each one believed that he had taken only a small amount and the state would be none the poorer for it." But if their consciences will not stop them, Kolesnikov continues, then "other methods must be employed against them."

After describing the scale of the current campaign the author states that first indications are that these people "are still with us": "In 2 weeks the militia detained over 200 pilferers. Almost 19 tons of stolen agricultural products worth more than R3,000 were confiscated from them."

Kolesnikov cites individual cases and names to illustrate the different ways the pilferers operate -- removing produce directly from the fields or from the bases after it has been procured. Although there are instance of large-scale theft (involving 5 tons of hay worth R41,000 in one case), "militia statistics indicate that these are few and far between. There are far more petty pilferers, which is why the damage they cause is far from inconsiderable."

The struggle against petty pilfering must begin with the imposition of the necessary procedures at the vegetable storage bases so as "to exclude the possibility of theft." "No, we are not poor, but we have nothing to spare," the author states, concluding: "The intense labor to fulfill the country's Food Program must give tangible results this year. And the struggle against petty embezzlement must be an integral part of this important work."

At the request of the newspaper's editorial office, Yu.N. Smirnov, of the Leningrad city Procuracy, comments on the issues broached by Kolesnikov. Smirnov declares that the law is quite clear on the issue of the removal of state property, with the severity of the punishment dependent on the method and scale of the embezzlement, as well as the personality of the lawbreaker. The use of "technical means," such as a private car, he says for the embezzlement of state property will increase the severity of the punishment, as will evidence of "conspiracy." Any pilferer who operates openly in front of his colleagues, and even in view of officials, is liable to severe penalties regardless of the value of the loot. Furthermore, Smirnov concludes, the officials can be punished for negligence, being obligated to recompense the state in accordance with the size of their monthly salary.

RECLAMATION PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE IN FOOD PROGRAM

PM241553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Concerns of Reclamation Workers"]

[Excerpts] In the country's agroindustrial complex, which is implementing the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, an appreciable role is allocated to reclamation workers. This sector, which has essentially been developed over the past three 5-year plans, today possesses a strong material and technical base and a large detachment of skilled workers, and the returns are considerable.

Some 7.2 million hectares of irrigated land and 7.6 million hectares of drained land are to be commissioned in the eighties. The area of irrigated land sown to grain crops in the country as a whole is to reach 3.7 million hectares in 1985. The attainment of these targets depends to a decisive degree on how the current plans are fulfilled. During the first 6 months of this year more capital investments were assimilated in the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and more construction and installation work was fulfilled than in the same period last year. However, we must not be satisfied with this.

The nonfulfillment of plans is unfortunately becoming chronic in Moldavia. This was the case last year; and during the first 6 months of this year, too, the target was not fulfilled regarding any indicator. Obviously, the republic's soviet organs must conduct a careful and principled investigation into the state of affairs and outline effective measures to eliminate shortcomings in reclamation construction.

The laggard subdivisions include the Glavrissovkhozstroy, Glavadagestanvodstroy and Glavvolgovodstroy.

The Non-Chernozem Zone must be mentioned separately. A great deal was done there in the last 5-year plan. However, there has been lagging behind the planned work volumes.

In the current 5-year plan reclamation work is to be fulfilled on 1.8 million hectares in the Non-Chernozem Zone. That is 500,000 hectares more than in the 10th 5-year plan. The Glavnechernozemvodstroy, which is responsible for this region, has considerable potential. But again more than 4,000 hectares of irrigated land and 12,000 hectares of drained land were not commissioned against the target for the first half-year. The plan for capital investments and construction and installation work was fulfilled by 92 percent.

While not lifting the responsibility from the Glavnechernozemvodstroy, it is necessary, for justice sake, to note that reclamation workers are experiencing difficulties owing to the undersupply of rolled metal (enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy), timber (RSFSR Ministry of Forestry) and T-130 tractors and spare parts (USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building). A number of organizations called upon to fulfill a definite program in the Non-Chernozem Zone are also working poorly there. This applies, for example, to the Stavropolvodstroy, Glavsredvolgovodstroy, Glavkirgizvodstroy and Glavsredazrissovkhozstroy.

Delivering the report at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that the maximum attention must be devoted to the on-schedule commissioning of those projects in the agroindustrial complex that will make it possible to produce the greatest increase in food products in a short time. And such construction sites include projects of the Ministry of land Reclamation and Water Resources. There are now more than 350 in the system.

Many of them can hardly be called shock projects. Thus, the Ukrainian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has not ensured the assimilation of capital investments on 12 out of 20 construction projects, while the Glavastrakhanrisstroy has fulfilled the plan on only 1 of 15 major construction projects. It is perfectly obvious that what is needed in this matter is an active stand not only by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources but also by local soviets and people's controllers.

Water resources organizations must ensure the efficient utilization of improved land simultaneously with construction. Irrigation has been organized somewhat better this year than last, but not everywhere. In the RSFSR very large areas, particularly of fodder crops, have not received even one watering. In businesslike contact with local soviets the leader of water resources organizations must adopt measures to ensure the biggest possible harvests this year and lay good foundations for the next harvest. It is especially important to resolve an important problem in agriculture -- to increase fodder production on irrigated and drained land, and to obtain as much fodder as possible this year, as well as creating preconditions for increasing fodder gathering on improved land next year.

The Food Program sets the country's reclamation workers important, responsible tasks. The party and state devote great attention to developing this sector of the agroindustrial complex. And we can be sure that reclamation workers will do everything to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions.

KAZAKHSTAN MINISTER ON REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE

LD241436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Report by Mikhail Georgiyevich Motoriko, Kazakh minister of agriculture]

[Summary] Kazakhstan's main task is to increase grain production, especially that of strong varieties of wheat whose output in some years is up to 70-80 percent of the country's total output. During this 5-year plan the aim is to produce 28-29 million tons and in the next 5-year plan, 30.5-31.5 million tons. In 1972-76 Kazakhstan annually produced over 30 million tons of grain, and in 1974 over 34.5 million tons.

Every effort is being made in the republic to achieve stable harvests in spite of the weather and climate, which of course play a part. Kazakhstan has a good land-protection [pochvozashchitnaya] agricultural system, the most important aspect of which is the introduction of bare fallowland. The republic aims to produce 20 quintals per hectare and in order to do so all oblasts must introduce the four-to-five-field crop rotation system, with one field bare fallow. Much good work has been done in this direction by the northern grain-producing oblasts, but throughout Kazakhstan as a whole there is still much to be done. Five million hectares of bare fallow are needed, and at the moment there are a little over 4 million hectares, possibly 4 and 1/2 million hectares this year. Another problem is varieties of wheat: For a long time the only variety of spring wheat that has been used is Saratovskaya-29; specialists have not suggested any other type.

More organic fertilizer is needed. Most grain is lost during harvesting, and combines with broader operating widths are needed. The northern oblasts use the separate harvesting method; separate, self-propelled harvesters have been needed for a long time there, and would speed up the harvest, but so far there are none and ordinary combines must be used.

Stock-breeding is another important aspect of agriculture and the preservation [cokhrannost] of animals could be improved in the republic. The aim is to produce cattle with a live weight of 450 kg. Kustanayskaya Oblast has achieved good results here, producing about 300,000 cattle annually, each weighing 450-460 kg. If they can do it, so can other oblasts.

A good fodder base is fundamental for this, and though it is being developed here it is not yet developing sufficiently, and again there is a problem of machines. Every year about 30 million hectares of grass are cut, but the republic's mowing machines are very poor and unproductive. Mowing machines with a 10-meter operating width are very much needed, but so far they are not being produced.

The republic is certainly capable of overcoming its problems.

COSMONAUTS PREPARE FOR RETURN TO EARTH

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[Text] Mission Control Centre August 26 TASS -- The flight of the cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya is nearing completion. They have been conducting research on board the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-7 since August 21 jointly with Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev. The crew of the visiting expedition are accomplishing the final experiments of the scientific programme and are preparing to return to earth.

Today the cosmonauts carried out another cycle of research with the use of the Piramig apparatus and the electronic photometer EFO-1, took air and microflora samples in the station's compartments for subsequent laboratory analysis.

Preparation is under way for a descent of the transport spaceship Soyuz T-5 from orbit. Comrades Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya are to return in the spaceship to earth tomorrow. The crew are checking up the operation of the onboard systems of the spaceship, are transferring and stowing research materials in the descent vehicle, and putting the used equipment in the living compartment. Brought back to earth will be, in particular, exposed cine and photographic films, packing cases with biological objects and technical documentation.

In the evening, in a TV communication session, the cosmonauts will make a reportage about the completion of joint research on board the Salyut-7 scientific station.

According to the data of telemetric measurements and reports from orbit, the flight of the space complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-7 is proceeding normally.

The state of health of Svetlana Savitskaya, Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Leonid Popov and Aleksandr Serebrov is good and they are feeling well.